The Largest Circulation of any Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1538 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 中國郵政特別認准掛號第一五三八號 SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1916 中華民國五年八月三十一日星期四 10 CENTS

GREECE WILL JOIN ALLIED POWERS, IS OPINION IN BERLIN

Regards Changes in Army Commands as Indication That Way

LONDON IMPRESSED

'Signs Multiplying' of Profound Change in Favor Of Entente'

GENERALS RESIGN

Three More Pro-German Members of Staff Give Up Office

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, August 29.—A telegram from Berlin states that the changes in the Greek commands are regarded as an indication of the intention of Greece to join the Entente.

London, August 29.—Signs are multiplying of a profound change of opinion in Greece in favor of the Allies.

The Commander of the British forces at Salonica reports that there have been no developments on the Struma and Dolran fronts.

Athens, August 29.—In a speech today, M. Venizelos boldly condemned the policy of King Constantine. He declared that the King was the victim of his ill-informed military officers and also of his own admiration of Germany, through whose victory he hoped to weaken the constitution and concentrate the power in the monarchy.

Thousands of people cheered M. Venizelos.

Three members of the General Staff have resigned, apparently owing to their pro-German sympathies.

Paris, August 29.—An official despatch from Salonica reports: Nothing fresh has occurred on the Struma front. There was lively activity in the region of Lake Doiran and the banks of the Vardar. We continued to progress towards Jumnica.

The Servian advance towards Vetrenik continues. Strong Bulgarian attacks were repulsed.

Tired of Hostilities, Lung Razes Defences

Admiral Sah Calls Conference; Co-operating with Governor for Settlement

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, August 30.—The Canton-Hankow and Canton-Samshui Railways are recalling their employees, preparatory to the resumption of traffic.

Admiral Sah Chen-ping and Civil Governor Chu Ching-lan are proceeding to Shuihing, for a conference with Lu Yung-ting and Tsen Chun-hsuan. Lung Chi-kwang is demolishing his fortifications, as evidence of his genuine desire for a termination of the conflict.

Hongkong, August 30.—The cruisers Luancheung and Haishen arrived at Whampoa on the 28th. The situation is more reassuring.

Admiral Sah and Civil Governor Chu Ching-lan are successfully co-operating towards a settlement. River passenger traffic is being resumed.

P. AND O. RAISING CAPITAL

Reuter's Service

London, August 29.—An extraordinary general meeting of the stock-holders of the Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company will be held on the 7th proximo, to consider a resolution confirming the conditional agreement between the New Zealand Shipping Company and the Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company and providing for an increase of the capital of the Peninsular and Oriental to £5,744,853, by the creation of £906,720 additional deferred stock.

Haig Has Captured 15,469 Since July 1, Besides Many Cannon and Much Material

Loses Five Aeroplanes in Big Storm; French Retake More Ground Round Thiaumont Work

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 29.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: Our long-range guns successfully fired on troop-traffic at different places between Bapaume and Miraumont. The enemy's artillery shelled our front intermittently during the day, especially between Pozieres and Thiepval Wood.

Our artillery and trench-mortars have been in action on other parts of the front, especially opposite Calonne and Neuve Chapelle, Auchy and Hohenzollern, also west of Wytschaete. We have taken 137 prisoners in the past six hours.

A heavy storm overtook eight aeroplanes on the evening of the 26th and five of them have not returned.

General Haig reported this afternoon: The weather continues unfavorable and our operations were confined to minor enterprises and local bombing attacks.

By these means, we are gradually establishing a hold on the ground between the western outskirts of Guillemont and Ginchy.

We captured a hostile barricade between Delville Wood and High Wood. We made further progress east of Thiepval.

We bombarded selected points in the enemy's line between Neuve Chapelle and south of Armentieres.

General Haig reported this evening: 266 officers, 15,203 men, 86 guns, 160 machine-guns and other war material have been captured since July 1st.

There has been considerable enemy artillery activity on various parts of the front. The only infantry engagement, besides the usual trench bombing encounters, was the approach of a small force towards our trenches near Pozieres windmill, which our fire quickly dispersed, leaving seven men killed.

Heavy thunder-storms made observation difficult. Two enemy aeroplanes were destroyed and two badly damaged yesterday. Two of ours are missing.

Paris, August 29.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: There was artillery activity on the Somme front. On the right of the Meuse, the Germans fruitlessly attacked east of Fleury. They bombarded our trenches at Vaux Chapitre.

The day was quiet elsewhere.

The communique this afternoon reported: We re-captured some ground south and east of Thiaumont Work. The enemy's attacks at Fleury and near the road leading to Vaux Fort were repulsed, with heavy losses.

The communique this evening stated that there is nothing to report. Bad weather hampered operations.

British Have 31,272 Casualties in a Week

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, August 29.—According to an official London despatch, the British casualties last week totalled 31,272, of whom 1,047 are officers. As showing the tremendous strain of the war on France and the scarcity of labor prevailing, much comment is aroused here by a Paris despatch, stating that one thousand Chinese laborers have arrived at Lyons, constituting the first contingent of Chinese to be brought to France for work in munition factories.

Gen. Von Falkenhayn Dismissed by Kaiser

Succeeded as Chief of Great General Staff By Marshal von Hindenburg

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, August 29.—An official telegram from Berlin announces that the Kaiser has dismissed the Chief of the Great General Staff, General von Falkenhayn and has appointed Marshal von Hindenburg as his successor. General von Ludindorff is appointed First Quarter-Master-General.

President and Premier Wire to Tsai Ao Here

General Tsai Ao received telegrams yesterday from President Li Yuan-hung, Premier Tuan Chi-jui and many of his friends in the capital congratulating him on his safe arrival in Shanghai and urging him to care for his health. President Li and Premier Tuan particularly expressed their desire to have the General go to Peking. It is understood that the President will appoint his secretary, Mr. Kao Tai-chi to present his wishes in person to the General. General Tsai Ao, owing to the condition of his throat is unable to talk and his doctor has forbidden him to receive guests. Aside from the throat affection, the General's health is good.

'NO BRITISH PRISONERS' IS ORDER TO GERMANS

Kaiser's Soldiers Instructed To Slay With Bayonet All They Take

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 29.—The Times correspondent at British headquarters states that a prisoner's letter reveals that the Germans have been ordered to take no British prisoners, but to despatch them all with the bayonet.

Radoslavoff Cabinet In Critical Position

Pro-Russian Riots in Bulgaria; German Troops Called Out To Overawe People

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 29.—The Times correspondent at Bukharest states that a division of German troops having been called out to suppress pro-Russian movements at Philippopolis, Yamboli and Starazagora, in Bulgaria, the population attacked the soldiers, who fired, killing and wounding many. The position of the Radoslavoff Cabinet is critical.

Council Will Extend Opium Shop Licences

The following notice concerning the licensed opium shops appears in the Municipal Gazette this week:—"Notice is hereby given that licences drawn for closure on September 30, equal in number to those which have been, or shall be cancelled or withdrawn before that date, as a result of prosecution in connection with contraband opium, will be extended to March 31, 1917. The licences to be extended shall be selected by lot and the licensees shall be subject to the approval of the Finance, Rate and Appeal Committee."

Peking-Mukden Line Attacked by Bandits

Fail in Attempt to Blow Up Bridge; Traffic Not Seriously Interfered With

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, August 30.—On Monday, bandits attempted to blow up a bridge on the Peking-Mukden Railway. The bridge was damaged, but traffic was not seriously interrupted.

A similar attempt was made elsewhere a few days before. It is believed that bandits, co-operating with the Imperial Clan Society, whose activities are causing disturbances on the Manchu-Mongolian border, were responsible for these attempts and the object of the outrages was to delay re-inforcements of Chinese troops.

Mine-Laying German 'U' Boat Captured by British

This German submarine, the "U. C. 5," constructed as an undersea mine-layer, was captured by the British. This photograph was passed by the Chief Censor of the British Admiralty.

CUSTOMS ENGINEER IS AWARDED GOLD MEDAL

Chinese Government Gives Mr. R. P. MacGregor Token For Rescue of Four

A gold medal and parchment were presented to Mr. R. P. MacGregor, second engineer of the Revenue cutter Pinching, by the Chinese government, yesterday, in recognition of his rescue on March 13 of four coolies who had fallen into the river from a sampan. The presentation from the Chinese authorities was followed by the announcement of official recognition of the deed by the U. S. government, of which Mr. MacGregor is a subject.

The presentation was made on the Pinching off Wayside where the rescue occurred. The officials making the presentation in behalf of the government were Commissioner of Customs F. S. Unwin, Coast Inspector W. F. Tyler, Deputy T. J. Eldridge, Harbor Master Carlson and Engineer D. C. Dick. The medal is a large gold affair with Mr. MacGregor's name and an account of the rescue engraved upon it in Chinese characters.

On the evening of the accident Mr. MacGregor was attracted to the deck by cries coming from the water. Four coolies had fallen overboard when their sampan collided with the cutter. He leaped into the water and aided each coolie to reach the side of the sampan before a boat had been lowered from the cutter.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden this evening beginning at 9 o'clock:—

1. March, "Folie Bergere" Fletcher
2. Overture, "Charles VI" ...Halevy
3. Waltz, "Les Sirenes" Waldteufel
4. Selection, "Traviata" ..... Verdi
5. A Summer Idyll, "Hiawatha" Moret
6. (a) Song, "A Venetian Love Song" .....Nevin
   (b) Two Step, "Moonstruck" Monckton
7. Waltz, "Nights of Gladness" Ancliffe
8. Selection, "Reminiscences of Scotland" .....Godfrey

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-charge.

American Legation's Mail Was Not Opened By the British Censor

Rumors current about Shanghai yesterday that official American Legation, Army and Consular mail arriving on the Empress of Russia had suffered the same fate at the hands of the British censors as did the ordinary mail, were denied by American officials here.

American Legation mail is carried in special sacks which can only be opened by the destruction of the bag. This was not tampered with. Mail, not carrying the official government stamp, but the ordinary postage stamp, addressed to consular officials here, was opened, however. While officials are in the dark concerning the reason for the censorship of only one shipment of American mail they believe that it was done for a definite purpose, known only to the British authorities and that it will not occur again.

Some firms and individuals received mail from the Empress which bore the U. S. official postal stamp for opened mail. This was explained by Postmaster Darrah yesterday. The mail in question was enclosed in envelopes with transparent faces to save work in addressing them. More than half of the matter in these envelopes had been replaced by the British censors without the name and address showing. It was necessary for clerks in the American post office here to reopen the envelopes to learn the addresses.

Mr. Darrah received a score of complaints yesterday concerning the censorship of the mail.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Aug. 31
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk .....Sept. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Sept. 2

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Sept. 6
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Sept. 8
Per C. M. s.s. China .....Sept. 8

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Sept. 3
Per P. and O. s.s. Malta Sept. 3

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail is due at Hongkong today, and here on September 2. Left Haiphong on August 28 per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

The American mail is due here on or about September 2 per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru.

WILSON SETTLES U. S. STRIKE OF TRAINMEN

Settlement Favors Railway Workers—Expected to Win Votes for President

San Francisco, August 24.—Mediation by President Wilson has resulted in a settlement of the threatened strike of railway men in the United States. As the terms of settlement are in favor of the railway workers, President Wilson's move is considered as a factor which will aid him in the coming presidential election.—*Nichi-Nichi.*

FOUR MORE CHINA COAST OFFICERS COMMISSIONED

Captain "Paddy" Miller advises that four more old China Coast hands have received commissions in the British Navy. They are: Captain H. G. N. Walker (s.s. Kingsing) Captain H. S. Holmwood (Jardine, Matheson), Mr. Frank Bennett (Butterfield and Swire) and Mr. J. H. Harding (Butterfield and Swire). Captain Miller himself is temporarily engaged in the Admiralty Transport Office, Barry Dock.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 29.—An official communique reports: An attack made by the enemy in the district of Toboly, west of the Stokhod, was repulsed.

We advanced everywhere on the front from Kyghi to west of Lake Van, hurling back the enemy to near Ognot, west of which place a Turkish attack was repulsed, with heavy loss to the enemy.

KING CONSTANTINE ILL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, August 28.—King Constantine is suffering from inflammation of his wound. A small operation was performed today and, consequently, His Majesty was not able to receive a deputation from the Liberal party.

The Weather

Northerly breezes and cooler weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 90.0 and the minimum 76.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 95.0 and 76.8.

RUMANIANS START FIGHTING; EXCHANGE SHOTS ON FRONTIER

Vienna Reports Clash On Border as Treacherous Surprise

TSAR'S BIG MOVE

Fits Out Army of Former Austrian Subjects For Balkan War

PANIC IN BERLIN

Had Supplied Ammunition To Rumania, Thinking Crisis Was Over

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 29.—The Rumanian troops are already in action. An Austrian communique mentions an engagement at Red Tower (? Rotherthurm) Pass, south-west by south of Brasso. It says: "On the south-eastern and eastern frontier of Hungary, our new Rumanian enemy exchanged, in a treacherous surprise, the first shots with our frontier posts."

It remains to be seen which front the Central Empires will denude of troops, or whether the German General Staff will decide to shorten the fronts by retreat.

Russia's New Balkan Army

Apart from the prospect of a wholesale invasion of Hungary, the Russians are now able to march on Bulgaria through Rumania, employing important railways and using the base of Odessa. In this connection, the interesting statement comes from Petrograd that Russia has armed and trained very considerable forces of former Austro-Hungarian subjects, for use in the Balkans.

These are officered partly by their own and partly by Servian officers, these having taken an oath of allegiance to the Tsar.

King George has telegraphed to the King of Rumania, expressing the satisfaction with which the news of the entry of Rumania into the war has been received by himself and the whole nation. He rejoices that the Rumanian army, alongside her allies, will bring still nearer the approaching triumph of "our great cause."

Thunderbolt to Berlin

Copenhagen, August 29.—A telegram from Berlin states that Rumania's declaration of war came on Berlin like a thunder-bolt, causing indescribable consternation and indignation, as the Teuton-Rumanian commercial agreements, signed only a few days previously, had lulled everyone into the belief that the storm had blown over. The great quantities of ammunition the Germans have delivered to Rumania in exchange for grain will now be hurled back at their own heads.

Rome, August 28.—There were rejoicings today in honor of Rumania. A huge procession demonstrated before the Rumanian Legation and the Minister and Staff, on appearing on the balcony, received an ovation. Similar demonstrations occurred in all the towns of Italy.

German Federal Council Considers the Situat on

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutscher Ueberseedienst states: Berlin, August 28.—The Rumanian Government declared war on Austria-Hungary yesterday evening. The German Federal Council has been called for an urgent meeting. The German Minister to Bukharest has been ordered to ask for his passports and to declare war on Rumania.

New York, Aug. 29.—A Berlin despatch says that, although Italy's declaration of war against Germany was unheralded, it failed to create the slightest ripple of excitement. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung sounds the keynote of the press comments, stating that Italy's formal declaration has little effect. The Morgenpost calls Italy's action an empty gesture, intended to appear heroic, but actually being tragi-comical.

The news of Rumania's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary has been received calmly in Germany.

ANOTHER ACCUSED AS CAMPBELL MURDERER

After Month of Quiet, Police Arrest Railway Worker, Who Disappeared

Tokio, August 26.—Another suspect has been arrested in connection with the murder of the Rev. W. A. F. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell at Karuizawa July 16. For almost a month, no arrests have been made and many summer residents at the resort had come to the conclusion that a further search for the criminal would prove fruitless.

It was through the activity of the police authorities of Nagano that the arrest was made on Thursday, near Shiojiri Pass in Shinshu. The suspect was sent to the Kamisuwa police station, and the police force there declare that the man's appearance coincides with the description of the murderer furnished by the amah in the Campbell home.

The prisoner, Iwamoto Shintaro, 26 years old, had been a railway worker at Karuizawa, but since the week of the murder had disappeared.

Taira Hana, the amah, will be called at the Kamisuwa police station today as a witness in the case and the police will undertake to keep the examination strictly confidential.

LIMIT SPECULATORS

The Russian Bank has found it necessary to limit the number of exchange speculators, owing to the increased activity in the Chinese money market. The banking institution, which leases a portion of its building to the exchange, has limited the money transactions to members of the Chinese Gold Guild only.

A few speculators recently made substantial profits in exchange speculations and this is supposed to have resulted in the increased speculation.

Shipping Bulletins

The American and Oriental Line s.s. Aymeric, left Mororan for Hongkong on the 23rd instant, and is due at that port on or about September 1, with cargo from New York. The Aymeric is a steel screw steamer, of 4,363 tons gross, and was built in 1905 by Messrs. Russel and Co., Glasgow. Her length is 370 feet, breadth 49.8, and depth 19.2. Her engines and boilers were made by Wallsend Slipway Co., Newcastle.

* * *

The charter market for the trans-Pacific service, which has had a temporary slump, partly owing to a decrease of cargoes at American Pacific ports and partly owing to the slackening of munitions trade with Vladivostock, has somewhat revived of late. Messrs. Sale, Fraser and Co. have chartered for the American service the s.s. Yeitai Maru, and the s.s. Saikai Maru, 5,800 tons d. w. for the trans-Pacific service for one year at the rate of Yen 13 per ton deadweight, for delivery in October next.

* * *

Vessels from Hongkong report that the s.s. Taishan, bound from Macao to that port with Chinese passengers, was hauled up by the forts outside, on account of the proclamation issued by the Hongkong Government preventing the landing of Chinese coming from Macao on account of the cholera there. A message was communicated to the captain of the vessel warning him that he would not be allowed to proceed into port and directing him to return to Macao and debark the Chinese passengers. The daily average of Chinese entering Hongkong from Macao is 676, and the figures for the various vessels for the past month were s.s. Taishan 10,979, Sui-Tan 7,308, and Chuen Chow 1,432. In view of the new regulations, the owners of the Taishan have decided to run only one boat a day to Macao, namely, the s.s. Sui-Tai.

* * *

The s.s. Equador, the first of the steamers to be sent to the Far East by the revived Pacific Mail Steamship Company, left San Francisco, with full passenger and cargo lists and with American gold coins to the amount of $1,000,000 aboard, on August 27, for the Far East. The U. S. battleship Oregon escorted her to the outside of the harbor of San Francisco.

The Premier Breakfast Dish
QUAKER OATS
Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.
SHANGHAI

German Prisoners Carrying Their Wounded

TAKING GERMAN WOUNDED AWAY FROM SOMME BATTLE LINE
© INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

This is a picture of German soldiers carrying one of their wounded after being taken prisoners in the Somme battle.

Story of Chengchiatung As Told by Consul for Japan

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, August 30.—Reuter's Agency learns from a reliable source that, although the full Japanese report of the Chengchiatung affair is not yet available, the following is briefly the result of the Consular investigation:

It is stated that the Chinese soldiers of the 27th and 28th Division, who do not belong to the Chengchiatung district, are generally unpopular with both the Chinese and Japanese at Chengchiatung and their behavior had already caused a few incidents before the final serious collision.

At 3 p.m. on the 13th, a Japanese resident of Chengchiatung and a soldier belonging to the 28th Cavalry Regiment of the 28th Division jostled one another in the street, which apparently was congested with traffic. An altercation arose, in which a second soldier joined.

The two soldiers then beat the Japanese with poles. The Japanese immediately reported the matter to the Japanese policeman, who went to the spot to investigate the matter. Meanwhile, the soldiers had disappeared, but a pole was found, with which it is alleged the Japanese was beaten.

The policeman then went with the Japanese resident to the headquarters of the 28th Cavalry Regiment, in order to interview the Chinese commander. (The Japanese affirm that it is in accordance with general usage in such cases in the interior to deal directly with the Chinese military authorities, not arbitrary action.) The policeman passed through the main entrance of the court of the inn which was the headquarters of the regiment and reached the door of the Commander's quarters, whereupon, four or five soldiers appeared, who said that the Commander was out, which statement the policeman doubted and again asked for an interview.

The soldiers then threatened the policeman, pointing their rifles and ordered him to leave the premises immediately. The policeman then went to the Japanese barracks and asked for an escort of soldiers, which was provided. This consisted of 23 soldiers, under a sub-lieutenant.

When the Japanese entered the court of the inn, the Chinese soldiers cried: "Ta-chang, ta-chang!" (Fighting, fighting!) and pointed their rifles through the windows of the houses surrounding the court. Nevertheless, the policeman, accompanied by an interpreter and a few soldiers, proceeded to the small gate leading to the rooms of the Chinese Commander, where the Chinese soldiers threatened to shoot, but the policeman explained he had not come to fight.

The policeman then entered the Commander's rooms. (Whether he was allowed to enter, or whether he forced an entrance is not clear.) In the room were an officer and a soldier. The former informed the policeman that the Commander was out.

Meanwhile, more Chinese soldiers appeared and demanded that the Japanese should leave immediately, pointing pistols. It appears that, then, one Chinese soldier fired, hitting a Japanese soldier in the abdomen. Thereupon, fighting began, in which the policeman and eight Japanese soldiers were killed in the court and the sub-lieutenant and several soldiers wounded.

The remaining Japanese, seeing that it was impossible to continue the fight, retreated hastily to their own barracks, pursued by an overwhelming number of Chinese, who surrounded the Japanese barracks, where, originally, there were about fifty soldiers quartered, the number of which was now reduced through casualties to between thirty and forty. The Chinese fired on the barracks from high ground near by and the Japanese replied.

Fighting continued till 6.20 p.m., when the Chinese magistrate came to the Japanese barracks and asked the Japanese to cease fighting. The magistrate then left, but soon returned with the chief staff officer of the Occupation Commissioner, who promised that the 27th and 28th Divisions should be ordered to leave the city. It was then 6.40 p.m.

A few minutes before 7 p.m., the magistrate and the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce informed the Japanese Commander that the Chinese troops were withdrawing from the city, but, soon after and before the magistrate and chairman had left the barracks, the Chinese again opened fire. The Japanese Commander then ordered the magistrate and chairman to remain in the barracks, as a guarantee that their promise would be carried out.

The magistrate was detained till the evening of the following day, when his son was substituted, in order to enable the magistrate to attend to affairs. The two hostages were held till 7 p.m. on the 16th, when Japanese cavalry re-inforcements arrived, these being followed by a battalion of infantry on the 18th.

These re-inforcements were quartered in the houses of the merchants, as arranged between the magistrate and the Japanese military authorities. (In this connection, it appears probable that some pressure was brought to bear).

On the morning of the 21st, the Japanese commanding officer interviewed the magistrate and the Chief Staff Officer of the Occupation Commissioner and demanded the withdrawal of the Chinese troops to thirty li outside Changchintung, which was agreed to. The bodies of the Japanese policeman and the eight soldiers killed in the beginning were delivered at the Japanese barracks at 10 o'clock the same evening that the fight occurred, but their arms and belongings were missing and a few bodies were badly mutilated.

SUN HUNG-YI MOLLIFIED

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, August 30.—Sun Hung-yi has withdrawn his resignation.

GREEK SHIP SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 29.—The Greek steamer Leandros (1,658 tons) has been sunk.

WISLEY REFLOATED

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, August 30.—The s.s. Wisley, which was run aground, afire, near Cape Varella, in Indo-China, is proceeding to Hongkong under her own steam.

HUGHES' WESTERN TOUR DOESN'T GET HARMONY

Coast Progressives Still Obdurate—Governor Johnson Avoids Meeting Candidate

San Francisco, August 24.—Mr. Charles E. Hughes' speech-making tour of the Western states brought him no nearer to the Progressives of the Pacific Coast. Many of the leaders still refuse to endorse his candidacy. At one time Mr. Hughes and Governor Johnson of California were staying at the same hotel, but the two men did not meet.

Shipping Transfers

Mr. G. W. Watkins, 2nd officer on the Kwangtah has gone act. chief officer on the same ship.

Mr. E. Bye, 2nd officer on the Kwangtee has gone 2nd officer on the Kwangtah.

Mr. E. J. Bucknall, from shore, has gone 3rd engineer on the Hsinkong.

Mr. C. J. Timbrell, 3rd engineer on the Hsinkong is on leave.

MILLS and FACTORIES

We now have for sale several large tracts of land fronting on the Soochow Creek and others fronting the Whangpoo River, suitable for mills and factories. We have also large and small factory sites at Pootung.

SCHOOLS and COLLEGES

We have 20 to 80 mow lots in the Eastern, Northern, and Western Districts and in the French Settlement suitable for Schools and Colleges. These lots vary in price according to area and location. Partial payment may be made for any of our lots and the balance in instalments or by arrangement.

CHINA REALTY COMPANY, LTD.

39 Nanking Road.

ECONOMY
Is An Expensive Speculation

If you are going to buy a cheap and worthless product with the idea of saving on it. Don't speculate in this war time, but invest your money in good, sound, reliable stock.

The Charles H. Brown Paint Co's. products carry with them a guarantee of 100% pure, possessing, therefore, a quality unsurpassed on the market.

If you purchase a poor quality of paint you are sacrificing your own interests.

Most of those who have roofs to paint, for instance, neglect them either by not having them painted at all or having them covered with an inferior grade of paint. Now, the painting of your roofs is a question which is worth your careful consideration, and one over which a little expenditure at the outset will save you considerable money in the end, or perhaps total renewal after a few years. Cheap paint causes rust, rust causes erosion, and erosion causes leaks.

And in painting woodwork generally a poor primer is the source of deterioration of the woodwork.

It is, therefore, imperative that you select the right quality of paint suited exactly to the work you have in hand. If you are in doubt on this point, our foreign technical expert will be glad to give you such advice as you require.

THE CHARLES H. BROWN PAINT CO.

Sole Agents

CHINA-AMERICAN TRADING CO., INC.

13a Canton Road Tel. 918

HUGHES IN ACCEPTING NOMINATION ATTACKS MR. WILSON'S RECORD

Crowd in Carnegie Hall Cheers Criticism of President And His Foreign Policies

COLONEL SHARES OVATION

Nominee Ridicules The Whole Course of Administration, Repeats Plea for Americanism

THE CHINA PRESS *today publishes the first part of Hon. Charles E. Hughes' Address accepting the Republican Nomination for the Presidency. The second and concluding instalment will appear in tomorrow's issue. President Wilson's Address of Acceptance of the Democratic Nomination has had to be postponed from time to time owing to the pressure of work entailed by the protracted session of Congress and the Mexican situation.* THE CHINA PRESS *will receive and publish it in due course.*

New York, August 1.—Charles Evans Hughes, Republican nominee for President, received formal notification of his nomination and made his speech of acceptance last night before an audience which in the sweltering heat filled Carnegie Hall from orchestra pit to topmost gallery.

His speech itself was a critical review of the Wilson policies, in particular his treatment of the Mexican situation and the record made by the Wilson Administration in its relation to the warring powers in Europe. It was at times scathing in its criticism and again Mr. Hughes's utterances were fraught with satire, which the audience applauded heartily.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who occupied one of the lower tier boxes, shared honors with the Republican nominee as a center of interest and attraction, though he took only a silent part. Colonel Roosevelt was cheered for from three to four minutes when he entered his box, shortly after 8 o'clock, and was forced to rise again and again to acknowledge the ovation. From many parts of the hall rose the cry familiar from the days in Chicago immediately preceding the Republican National Convention: "We want Teddy!"

The appearance of Mr. Hughes on the platform about fifteen minutes later was the signal for a new demonstration which, both in length and intensity, equaled, but did not surpass, that bestowed upon the Colonel. It was Colonel Roosevelt's first appearance at a Republican gathering since his voluntary exile from the party, following the Chicago convention of four years ago.

Full Text of Speech

The full text of Mr. Hughes's speech of acceptance of the Republican nomination for the Presidency follows:

Senator Harding, Members of the Notification Committee, and Fellow-Citizens:

This occasion is more than a mere ceremony of notification. We are not here to indulge in formal expressions. We come to state in a plain and direct manner our faith, our purpose, and our pledge. This representative gathering is a happy augury. It means the strength of reunion. It means that the party of Lincoln is restored alert, effective. It means the unity of a common perception of paramount national needs. It means that we are neither deceived nor benumbed by abnormal conditions.

We know that we are in a critical period, perhaps more critical than any period since the civil war. We need a dominant sense of national unity; the exercise of our best constructive powers; the vigor and resourcefulness of a quicked America. We desire that the Republican Party as a great liberal party shall be the agency of national achievement, the organ of the effective expression of dominant Americanism. What do I mean by that?

The Expression of Americanism

I mean America conscious of power, awake to obligation, erect in self-respect prepared for every emergency, devoted to the ideals of peace, instinct with the spirit of human brotherhood, safeguarding both individual opportunity and the public interest, maintaining a well-ordered constitutional system adapted to local self-government without the sacrifice of essential national authority, appreciating the necessity of stability, expert knowledge, and thorough organization as the indispensable conditions of security and progress; a country loved by its citizens with a patriotic fervor permitting no division in their allegiance and no rivals in their affection—I mean America first and America efficient. It is in this spirit that I respond to your summons.

Our foreign relations have assumed grave importance in the last three years. The conduct of diplomatic intercourse is in the keeping of the Executive. It rests chiefly with him whether we shall show competence or incompetence; whether the national honor shall be maintained; whether our prestige and influence shall be lowered or advanced. What is the record of the Administration? The first duty of the Executive was to command the respect of the world by the personnel of our State Department and our representation abroad. No party exigency could excuse the non-performance of this obvious obligation. Still, after making every allowance for certain commendable appointments, it is apparent that this obligation was not performed.

Weakness and Inexpertness

At the very beginning of the present Administration, where in the direction of diplomatic intercourse there should have been conspicuous strength and expertness we had weakness and inexpertness. Instead of assuring respect, we invited distrust of our competence and speculation as to our capacity for firmness and decision, thus entailing many difficulties which otherwise easily could have been escaped. Then, in numerous instances, notably in Latin America, where such a course was particularly reprehensible, and where we desire to encourage the most friendly relations, men of long diplomatic experience whose knowledge and training were of especial value to the country were retired from the service apparently for no other reason than to meet partisan demands in the appointment of inexperienced persons.

Where, as in Santo Domingo, we had assumed an important special trust in the interest of its people, that trust was shockingly betrayed in order to satisfy "deserving Democrats." The record showing the Administration's disregard of its responsibilities with respect to our representation in diplomacy is an open book, and the specifications may easily be had. It is a record revealing professions belied. It is a dismal record to those believing in Americanism. Take, for example, the withdrawal of Ambassador Herrick from France. There he stood, in the midst of alarms, the very embodiment of courage, of poise, of executive capacity, universally trusted and beloved. No diplomat ever won more completely the affections of a foreign people; and there was no better fortune for this country than to have at the capital of any one of the belligerent nations a representative thus esteemed.

What Removing Herrick Meant

Yet the Administration permitted itself to supersede him. The point is not that the man was Ambassador Herrick, or that the nation was France, but that we invited the attention of the world to the inexcusable yielding of national interest to partisan expediency. It was a lamentable sacrifice of international repute. If we would have the esteem of foreign nations we must deserve it. We must show our regard for special knowledge and experience. I propose that we shall make the agencies of our diplomatic intercourse in every nation worthy of the American name.

The dealings of the Administration with Mexico constitute a confused chapter of blunders. We have not helped Mexico. She lies prostrate, impoverished, famine-stricken, overwhelmed with the woes and outrages of internecine strife, the helpless victim of a condition of anarchy which the course of the Administration only served to promote. For ourselves, we have witnessed the murder of our citizens and the destruction of their property. We have made enemies, not friends. Instead of commanding respect and deserving good-will by sincerity, firmness, and consistency, we provoked misapprehension and deep resentment.

In the light of the conduct of the Administration no one could understand its professions. Decrying interference, we interfered most exasperatingly. We have not even kept out of actual conflict, and the soil of Mexico is stained with the blood of our soldiers. We have resorted to physical invasion, only to retire without gaining the professed object. It is a record which cannot be examined without a profound sense of humiliation.

The Case of Huerta

When the Administration came into power Huerta was exercising authority as Provisional President of Mexico. He was certainly in fact the head of the Government of Mexico. Whether or not he should be recognized was a question to be determined in the exercise of a sound discretion, but according to correct principles. The President was entitled to be assured that there was at least a de facto Government; that international obligations would be performed; that the lives and property of American citizens would have proper protection. To attempt, however, to control the domestic concerns of Mexico was simply intervention, not less so because disclaimed.

The height of folly was to have a vacillating and ineffective intervention, which could only evoke bitterness and contempt, which, would fail to pacify the country and to assure peace and prosperity under a stable government. If crimes were committed, we do not palliate them. We make no defence of Huerta. But the Administration had nothing to do with the moral character of Huerta, if in fact he represented the Government of Mexico. We shall never worthily prosecute our unselfish aims or serve humanity by wrong-headedness. So far as the character of Huerta is concerned, the hollowness of the pretensions on this score is revealed by the Administration's subsequent patronage of Villa, (whose qualifications as an assassin are indisputable), whom apparently the Administration was ready to recognize had he achieved his end and fulfilled what then seemed to be its hope.

John Lind's Mission

The question is not as to the non-recognition of Huerta. The Administration did not content itself with refusing to recognize Huerta, who was recognized by Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Spain, and Japan. The Administration undertook to destroy Huerta, to control Mexican politics, even to deny Huerta the right to be a candidate for the office of President at the election the Administration demanded. With what bewilderment must the Mexicans have regarded our assertion of their right to manage their own affairs! In the Summer of 1913, John Lind was dispatched to the City of Mexico as the President's "personal spokesman and representative" to the unrecognized Huerta, in order to demand that the latter eliminate himself. It was an unjustifiable mission, most offensive to a sensitive people. John Lind lingered irritatingly. The Administration continued to direct its efforts at the destruction of the only Government Mexico had.

In the Spring of 1914 occurred the capture of Vera Cruz. Men from one of our ships had been arrested at Tampico and had been discharged with an apology. But our Admiral demanded a salute, which was refused. Thereupon the President went to Congress, asking authority to use the armed forces of the United States. Without waiting for the passage of the resolution Vera Cruz was seized. It appeared that a shipload of ammunition for Huerta was about to enter that port. There was a natural opposition to this invasion, and a battle occurred in which nineteen Americans and over a hundred Mexicans were killed. This, of course, was war. Our dead soldiers were praised for dying like heroes in a war of service. Later we retired from Vera Cruz, giving up this noble warfare.

Did Not Get the Salute

We had not obtained the salute which was demanded. We had not obtained reparation for affronts. The ship with ammunition which could not land at Vera Cruz had soon landed at another port, and its cargo was delivered to Huerta without interference. Recently the naked truth was admitted by a Cabinet officer. We are now informed that "we did not go to Vera Cruz to force Huerta to salute the flag." We are told that we went there "to show Mexico that we were in earnest in our demand that Huerta must go." That is, we seized Vera Cruz to depose Huerta. The question of the salute was a mere pretext.

Meanwhile, the Administration, utterly failed to perform its obvious duty to secure protection for the lives and property of our citizens. It is most unworthy to slur those who have investments in Mexico in order to escape a condemnation for the non-performance of this duty. There can be no such escape for we have no debate, and there can be no debate, as to the existence of this duty on the part of our Government. Let me quote the words of the Democratic platform of 1912:

"The constitutional rights of American citizens should protect them on our borders, and go with them throughout the world, and every American citizen residing or having property in any foreign country is entitled to and must be given the full protection of the United States Government, both for himself and his property."

The bitter hatred aroused by the course of the Administration multiplied outrages while our failure to afford protection to our citizens evoked the scorn and contempt of Mexicans. Consider the ignominious incident at Tampico in connection with the capture of Vera Cruz. In the midst of the greatest danger to the hundreds of Americans congregated at Tampico our ships which were in the harbor were withdrawn and our citizens were saved only by the intervention of German officers and were taken away by British and German ships. The official excuse of the Secretary of the Navy is an extraordinary commentary.

Naval Commander's Dilemma

Our ships, it seems, had been ordered to Vera Cruz; but, as it appeared that they were not needed, the order was rescinded. Then, we are told, our Admiral was faced with this remarkable dilemma. If he attempted to go up the river at Tampico and take our citizens on board, the word of "aggressive action," as the Secretary called it, "would have spread to the surrounding country" and it was "almost certain that reprisals on American citizens would have been followed and lives would have been lost. We had so incensed the Mexicans that we could not rescue our own citizens at Tampico, save at the risk of the murder of others. We must take Vera Cruz to get Huerta out of office and trust to other nations to get our own citizens out of peril. What a travesty of international policy.

Destroying the government of Huerta, we left Mexico to the ravages of revolution. I shall not attempt to narrate the sickening story of the barbarities committed, of the carnival of murder and lust. We were then told that Mexico was entitled to spill as much blood as she pleased to settle her affairs. The Administration vacillated with respect to the embargo on the export of arms and munitions to Mexico. Under the resolution of 1912, President Taft had laid such an embargo. In August, 1913, President Wilson stated that he deemed it his duty to see that neither side to the struggle in Mexico should receive any assistance from this side of the border, and that the export of all arms and munitions to Mexico would be forbidden.

But in February, 1914, the embargo was lifted. In April, 1914, the embargo was restored. In May, 1914, it was explained that the embargo did not apply to American shipments through Mexican ports, and ammunition for Carranza was subsequently landed at Tampico. In September, 1914, the embargo was lifted on exports across the border; thereupon military supplies reached both Villa and Carranza. In October, 1915, an embargo was declared on all exports of arms except to the adherents of Carranza. There was an utter absence of consistent policy.

Carranza's Recognition

For a time we bestowed friendship on Villa. Ultimately we recognized Carranza, not on the ground that he had a constitutional Government, but that it was a de facto Government. The complete failure to secure protection to American citizens is shown conclusively in the note of the Secretary of State of June 20, 1916, in which he thus described the conditions that have obtained during the last three years.

"For three years the Mexican Republic has been torn with civil strife; the lives of Americans and other aliens have been sacrificed; vast properties developed by American capital and enterprise have been destroyed or rendered non-productive; bandits have been permitted to roam at will through the territory contiguous to the United States and to seize, without punishment or without effective attempt at punishment, the property of Americans, while the lives of citizens of the United States who ventured to remain in Mexican territory or to return there to protect their interests have been taken, in some cases barbarously taken, and the murderers have neither been apprehended nor brought to justice. . . . It would be tedious to recount instance after instance, outrage after outrage, atrocity after atrocity, to illustrate the true nature and extent of the widespread conditions of lawlessness and violence which have prevailed."

The Santa Ysabel massacre, the raid at Columbus, the bloodshed at Carrizal, are fresh in your minds. After the Columbus raid we started a "punitive expedition." We sent a thin line of troops hundreds of miles into Mexico, between two lines of railway neither of which we were allowed to use and which we did not feel at liberty to seize. We were refused permission to enter the towns. Though thus restricted, the enterprise was still regarded by the Mexicans as a menace. Our troops faced hostile forces and it is not remarkable that our men fell at Carrizal. What other result could be expected?

The Purpose Unaccomplished

We were virtually ordered to withdraw, and without accomplishing our purpose we have been withdrawing and we are now endeavoring to safeguard our own territory. The entire National Guard has been ordered out, and many thousands of our citizens have been taken from their peaceful employment and hurried to the Mexican border. The Administration was to seize and punish Villa for his outrage on our soil. It has not punished any one; we went in only to retire; future movements are apparently to be determined by a joint commission.

The nation has no policy of aggression toward Mexico. We have no desire for any part of her territory. We wish her to have peace, stability, and prosperity. We should be ready to aid her in binding up her wounds, in relieving her from starvation and distress, and in giving her in every practicable way the benefits of our disinterested friendship. The conduct of this Administration has created difficulties which we shall have to surmount. We shall have to overcome the antipathy needlessly created by that conduct and to develop genuine respect and confidence. We shall have to adpot a new policy, a policy of firmness and consistency through which alone we can promote an enduring friendship.

(To be continued in tomorrow's THE CHINA PRESS.)

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

Alterations in Train Service. Improvement of Through Connections

A revised time-table will be put into operation on and from the 1st September, 1916.

An Up Through Express will leave Shanghai North at 7.55, arriving anking Ferry at 14.10, connecting with the Tientsin-Pu ow Railway "Up" Mail train leaving Pukow at 15.30 and due to arrive at Tientsin at 16.31 the following day.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Down Mail train will leave Tientsin at 12.00 noon, arriving at Pukow at 15 hours on the following day and connecting at Nanking Ferry with a Down Through Express which will leave at 14.20 and arrive in Shanghai at 21.20 hours.

The abridged time table is given below:—

New Time Table to come into force on and from the 1st September, 1916

UP TRAINS.

Stations.		1. Express.	3. Local.	5. Slow.	7. Coolies and Goods.	9. Fast.	11. Local.	13. Nsg. Local.	15. Night Exp.	17. Nsg. Local.
SHANGHAI NORTH	Dep.	7.55	—	8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
NANSIANG	Arr.	—	—	8.54	9.38	13.19	15.53	9.15	—	17.50
	Dep.	—	—	8.56	9.48	13.21	15.56	—	—	—
KUNSHAN	Arr.	—	—	9.53	10.59	14.05	16.49	—	—	—
	Dep.	—	—	9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51	—	—	—
SOOCHOW	Arr.	9.34	—	10.52	12.03	14.50	17.53	—	1.01	—
	Dep.	9.41	—	11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13	—	1.08	—
WUSIH	Arr.	10.24	—	12.11	13.33	15.45	19.33	—	2.03	—
	Dep.	10.31	—	12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41	—	2.10	—
CHANGCHOW	Arr.	11.13	—	13.30	14.51	16.38	20.45	—	3.00	—
	Dep.	11.23	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47	—	—	3.10	—
TANYANG	Arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41	—	—	—	—
	Dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43	—	—	—	—
CHINKIANG	Arr.	12.45	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.23	—	—	4.56	—
	Dep.	12.52	10.55	15.57	17.18	18.32	—	—	5.06	—
NANKING	Arr.	14.15	8.59	17.50	19.25		—	—	6.50	—
NANKING FERRY	Arr.	*14.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* To connect with Tientsin-Pukow Railway's Mail train out Pukow at 15.30 hours.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.		2. Local.	4. Slow.	6. Coolies and Goods.	8. Fast.	10. Express.	12. Local.	14. Nsg. Local.	16. Night Exp.	18. Nsg. Local
NANKING	Dep.	—	7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55	—	23.00	—
NANKING FERRY	Dep.	—	—	—	—	*14.20	—	—	—	—
NANKING JUNCT.	Arr.	—	—	—	—	14.23	—	—	—	—
	Dep.	—	—	—	—	14.25	—	—	—	—
CHINKIANG	Arr.	—	8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05	—	0.46	—
	Dep.	—	9.05	9.52	12.58	16.01	18.25	—	1.00	—
TANYANG	Arr.	—	9.55	10.48	13.38	16.36	19.16	—	—	—
	Dep.	—	9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19	—	—	—
CHANGCHOW	Arr.	—	11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30	—	2.53	—
	Dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.36	—	—	3.09	—
WUSIH	Arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24	—	—	4.01	—
	Dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31	—	—	4.11	—
SOOCHOW	Arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21	—	—	5.04	—
	Dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28	—	—	5.12	—
KUNSHAN	Arr.	9.49	14.55	16.09	17.39	—	—	—	—	—
	Dep.	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—	—	—	—	—
NANSIANG	Arr.	10.51	15.55	17.16	18.24	—	—	—	6.31	—
	Dep.	10.53	15.57	17.19	18.26	—	—	9.40	6.33	18.00
SHANGHAI NORTH	Arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20	—	10.15	7.00	18.35

* To connect with Tientsin-Pukow Railway Mail train arriving at Pukow at 13.00 hours.

By Order J. D. READ,
Traffic Manager.

KODAK FILMS
Get them from us, who make a speciality of this line.
Burr 2 Broadway

LOOK AT THE
★ Star Garage ★
'PHONE WEST 197
$3.50 Per Hour
1917 Five Seater Chevrolet for Hire
$3.50 per Hour
Seven Seater Chandlers for Hire
$4.00 Per Hour
Minimum Charge $1.00
125 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

JUST UNPACKED
Per. S.S. Glenlogan and S.S. City of Durham
A fine selection of the
Latest Ties for Autumn Wear
All from the leading Manufacturers of U. S. of America and Great Britain.
Inspection Invited
at
Silberman's Drapery and Outfitting Stores
No. 1-B Broadway (opposite Astor House); Tel. 2237.

Special for
TODAY.
Divinity Fudge.
Sullivan's Fine Candies
No. 11, Nanking Road.

Have a "Turkish A.A."

Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd. London.
Made of Carefully blended Grades of Turkish leaf.
Finely Flavoured Cigarettes Of a High Standard

News and Views in the World of Books

Critical Reviews Of The Season's Latest Books

Disadvantages of Divorce

The logic of Kathleen Norris's arraignment of divorce in The Heart of Rachael (Doubleday, Page and Company) is irrefutable but her plea would be more effective if the human side of her heroine were shown at the beginning instead of at the end of the story. She is an indigent adventuress who has married for money and social position. Her husband is an unmannerly drunkard who does not love her, divorced from a first wife, who has left him a wilful and fractious daughter.

The heroine's patience with the two is exhausted and, encouraged by a doctor who loves her, she decides on a divorce. The author introduces us to a numerous society of the idle rich, who are represented to be lacking in morals, in intellectual activities and in what was once considered common decency. Among these divorce is discussed from the point of view of society. The heroine obtains her divorce and immediately marries her surgeon, whom she loves with a schoolgirl ardor that in time embarrasses him; she lavishes her affection without restraint on her babies also.

After a while this husband is carried away by a boyish infatuation for a young minx who things she is an actress. The wife notices his neglect and, when the young woman calmly asks her to divorce him, has the opportunity to go over the divorce question again from the other side. She goes away with her boys and will not forgive her husband, who has come to his senses and has been rescued from the mess he has made for himself. When accident to one child makes the mother forget everything else, she drives him in an automobile through the night across Long Island to the city and his father, the surgeon who can save him, and the two are reconciled.

The author here drops her thesis and allows the two to behave like human beings. This book is the most ambitious and carefully written piece of work she has offered so far; she employs against divorce the arguments that would appeal to the people she depicts, barely touching on the religious and other serious sides of the question. It is to be regretted that she shares the common view of the shallowness, frivolity and lack of principle of rich and fashionable society; her women are all feline and her men weaklings, so that it is difficult to feel much sympathy for any of them. But she makes her point effectively and keeps her readers interested.

The Prevailing Extravagance

Against the most common sin of New York and the other large cities, the reckless spending of money, Rupert Hughes feels called upon to preach in The Thirteenth Commandment (Harpers.) His people belong to the very common class, which spends more money than it has, in the expectation that others will believe it already possesses the wealth it hopes to get. The youth who obtains his engagement ring on credit may be reprehensible; he becomes pathetic when he is egged on by his girl to spend his last cent in a fashionable restaurant and is obliged to walk home with her for miles because he has not even carfare.

The men are all speculators. The heroine, after sharing heartily in her mother's wasting of her father's money and her sister-in-law's heaping up of debts for her brother, adopts the modern woman's idea that she should earn her own money and be independent of men. She toys with this idea in the intervals between two flirtations till the story is nearly ended; she makes several attempts to work which fail, endures a certain amount of privation and at last sets up a shop on Fifth avenue, which by a stroke of luck succeeds. Here and throughout she is always ready to borrow and never seems to be able to hold on to her savings.

Most of Mr. Hughes's finance, that which he lauds as well as that which he blames, is carried on solely on credit. He is pitiless about the extravagance of women; for that of men, though he is severe in his strictures, he seems to have some sympathy. He looks on them as the victimized providers for the women. He prolongs his story with much rather obvious philosophizing put in a humorous tone and with digressions on various phases of the life of pleasure in Manhattan. The youth the heroine chooses to marry is by no means so attractive as the one she discards, and the prosperity they all attain by questionable methods is fully as immoral as the extravagance the author deplores. There is much that will entertain city dwellers in the story.

A Spinster's Adventures

Through five strenuous and farcical experiences Mary Roberts Rinehart in Tish (Houghton Mifflin Company) makes an energetic and wrong headed elderly maiden lead two amiable companions of her own age. The stout old maid who is the narrator and her sentimental friend are fairly natural, though their physical exploits are amazing, for they simply follow in their comrade's wake and make the feminine comments that the occasion calls for. Their reckless and enthusiastic leader keeps the reader completely puzzled, for no detective or other mystery gives any clue to the vargaries of the female minds as Mrs. Rinehart depicts it, especially when it is equipped with all the intellectual fads that are or have been fashionable. There is much that is funny in these stories, the things said perhaps more than the things done, and the author's high spirits and appreciation of the humorous situations are noticeable. The reader also will derive enjoyment from the stories, which are mainly of outdoor life.

A Tale of Unconventionality

An exhibition of the overpowering artistic temperament which afflicts dabblers in literature and art fills the greater portion of M. E. Norman's Miss Pandora (George H. Doran Company). The bohemianism of the woman who writes second rate fiction extends to meals, clothes, money, relations to her husband and her precocious infant, who takes on herself some responsibilities her elders neglect; it closely resembles slovenliness in habits and thought. She accepts and preaches all the theories regarding the liberty to do whatever one pleases, but is pained when it recoils on herself. The unconventionality of the art student, the beautiful heroine, on the other hand, takes the form of deliberately shocking the ill natured community about her and of going about with men as though she were one of them, while she ponders over the romance of her origin and indulges in girlish love dreams about her friend's husband. His attraction and his conduct toward his family remain unexplained. The girl is a foundling; when the story which has been told in a tone of comedy nears its end her romantic illusions are dispelled by the revelation of her sordid origin; the author possibly wishes to imply that she is the victim of heredity. She has her hour of passion and then leaves the field for her friend to patch up her home as well as she can. The absence of moral sense in all the parties concerned simplifies matters in some ways. The censure of the town Philistines is fully justified by their conduct, which scorn of what people may think does not excuse.

PENOLOGY

Society and Prisons. By Thomas Mott Osborne. New Haven: Yale University Press. $1.35 (Gold).

A few weeks ago Mr. Osborne was welcomed back to the position of Warden of Sing Sing Penitentiary with such demonstrations of regard and rejoicing as any man might be proud to receive. If the pageant, the procession and the cheers, the evident depth and sincerity of the gladness and affection seem curious or puzzling to any one he will find the answer to all his questioning in the five chapters of this book. Perhaps it can all be summed up in a short paragraph near the end of the volume, a paragraph whose last words offer their own vindication of Warden Osborne's theory: "The Welfare system means a training in democracy: it means applied Christianity—for it is a practical effort to operate the prisons on the Golden Rule; and it works."

Mr. Osborne tells the full story of his own experience as "Tom Brown" in Auburn Prison, why he felt it necessary to live for a short time under the same regime as the convicts and what were his observations, experiences and conclusions, much of it told in extracts from the diary which he kept every day. Out of talks with his mate in the basket shop to which he was assigned for work grew the idea of the Mutual Welfare League. All this he tells in detail, declaring that he would have made fatal blunders if he had attempted to put prison reform in operation without having served that brief term as a prisoner. For that experience showed him that reform of conditions within the prison must be "the prisoners' own process." It taught him, he says, "that whatever measure of self-government was granted, to be really successful it must be worked out by the prisoners and not imposed upon them by the prison authorities."

Very interesting is the full account he gives of the organization of the league at Auburn by the prisoners, their discussion of the problems it presented, and the ways in which these were settled. "Thomas Brown, No. 33,333," was Chairman of the Committee of Forty-nine, elected by the men in all the shops, which settled the basic principles, and he was also a member of a smaller committee to formulate its machinery. Of this sub-committee he says that "it was one of the most satisfactory bodies of the kind I have ever worked with, business-like, fertile in suggestion, keen in argument, good-tempered in decision." Afterward he tells the story of the league's activities and of the effect it has had upon the men themselves and upon the spirit and discipline of the prison.

SHAKESPEARE---LAPIDARY

That singular rage for discovering in Shakespeare's plays an almost superhuman knowledge of the purely technical side of literature or science is apparently to find further illustration in a book on "Shakespeare and Precious Stones," by Dr. George F. Kunz, announced for publication by the Lippincotts. In this book, we are told, "Dr. Kunz aims to show that Shakespeare treated even the subject of precious stones with wide and accurate knowledge and skill."

How far this may be taken as the natural and pardonable enthusiasm of the "publicity man" we are not prepared to say, but we feel reasonably certain that an entire volume on the subject indicated in the title would not have been written by so excellent an authority on precious stones as Dr. Kunz had he not been convinced that Shakespeare had more than the ordinary knowledge of lapidarian lore. In the same way other enthusiasts in the past have found that Shakespeare's knowledge of the classics, of law and—recently—of music was in every way phenomenal. Thus there has grown up a sort of apocryphal view of the great Elizabethan by which he becomes a sort of repository of all the learning—scientific and literary—of the ages. This view is not shared by the leading students of Shakespeare—men like Sir Sidney Lee, Georg Brandes, Edward Dowden, for instance. On the contrary, recent scholarship discovers a decided lack of technical knowledge, "learning," in the restricted sense of the word, in the plays of Shakespeare.

Thus, in two comparatively recent books, one a posthumous work by Andrew Lang, the other by J. M. Robertson, we are given ample proof that in mere "learning" the plays of Shakespeare ranked far below much of the work of his dramatic contemporaries. Scholarship was the fashion of the day, and such plays as those of Ben Jonson were heavily freighted with it. The erudition that found its way into the Shakespearean drama, however, was more or less a reflection from the work of other Elizabethans. Genius is very far from being synonymous with learning. Nevertheless, we are sure to find a vast amount of interest and curious information in a work that reveals Shakespeare as a lapidary.

MISCELLANEOUS

Horticultural

For those who wish to adorn their home grounds John Kirkegaard has compiled A Practical Handbook of Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Herbaceous Perennials (Williams Bookstores Company, Boston). First he offers about sixty photographic plates showing some of the most important plants. Then follows the main portion of the book, a descriptive list, arranged alphabetically according to the botanical names, of all the trees and plants that are likely to flourish in this climate, with their characteristics, the height to which they grow, the color of the flower, the time when they bloom and remarks on each plant by experienced observers. At the end are short articles on planting, on lawns and roses, and a much longer one on insect pests and how to destroy them. It is a repository of helpful information for all who are trying to keep anything growing on their suburban lots.

Hay Fever

For one class of sufferers in the summer time Dr. William C. Hollopeter has written: Hay-Fever; Its Prevention and Cure. (Funk and Wagnalls Company, New York.) He includes in his treatise rose fever and other cognate forms. He begins by describing the disease, then explains the various theories as to the causes that produce and ends by examining the many treatments that have been employed to cure it, and telling in how far each seems to have been successful.

MICHELANGELO

Michelangelo: A Study of his life and work. By Romain Rolland. Translated by Frederick Street. Fully illustrated. Duffield and Co. 1915. $2.50 (Gold).

The author of "Jean Christophe" has brought his fine constructive imagination and penetrating insight to bear upon the powerful personality of Michelangelo, and has attempted to give his readers an idea of the wholeness of the mighty Florentine, following his torrential course from the beginning to the end in pursuit of "that formidable unity." The result is a book that interests the reader, not merely in the works of the artist, but in the temperament from which they issued as from a fiery furnace.

We see a Michelangelo who is a prey to superstitious terrors, who fled in panic from the prophecies of Savonarola, who showed a brutal resentment and aversion toward his rival Leonardo, who revolted against the insults of Pope Julius II. and ran from Rome stricken with fear of Bramante's possible attack upon his life, and also to avoid seeing the triumph of this hated one—is to realize the conflicts that must have swayed the artist's mind before the supreme balance of his work was achieved. His materialism and his idealism, his physical violence and intellectual abstraction, the indissoluble union in him of opposing forces, caused, Rolland affirms, both his suffering and his unique greatness. He was a solitary in an age that teemed with social life, and, like others who withdraw within their own soul to find their inspiration, he missed nothing.

"If in his pride he underestimated what he was always studying with feverish and presistent ardor, yet it is true that he never sought in the study of the works of others a means of changing or of renewing his own personality, but only of still further emphasizing it. In a way he sought from others not examples or lessons, but reasons for being still more himself. It is true that from the beginning to the end he fed on his own soul. Who knows the man knows his work."

In 1509 he wrote: "I have no friend of any kind, and I do not what any," and in 1548 he wrote once more: "I am always alone and I speak to no one."

The result of great genius thus taking refuge in solitude is perhaps inevitably a type of production that permits no following on the part of later students. Michelangelo imposed not only upon himself but upon his art essential loneliness. Rolland traces in a spirit of fine irony the course of those zealous admirers who spent themselves in study and imitation of the master's works. There is no comparison between his influence and that of Raphael and Correggio, who, however superior they may have been to their century, "only reflected its thoughts with more charm and grandeur." Michelangelo represents to his biographer "a great mountain which inspires in those who dwell at the foot an invincible desire to reach the top," a simile often and in this instance appropriately used. And the effeminate artists of the decadence tried to crowd his ideas into their little works. The chief impression made upon the mind by M. Rolland's biography is that it is a biography of a man and in no sense of a school.

BIBLE STORIES

The Jewish Child's Bible Stories. By Addie Richman Altman. Illustrated. New York: Bloch Publishing Company. $1 Gold.

This new edition of Bible stories, printed in large type and generously illustrated, is well adapted for the use of young children. The tales are related simply and vividly, with all that wealth of specific detail that a child demands. It is told, for instance, that in the Garden of Eden there were "red roses and white ones, and yellow ones, and carnations, and violets, and pansies, and buttercups, and honeysuckles, and every other kind of flower."

Naturally the greatest emphasis is laid upon the child heroes of the Bible—Samuel, Joseph, David, and the others whom the author has sought to make as real to children as the bright figures of nursery lore; but a good, general idea is given, in addition, of all the greatest characters and main incidents of the Old Testament.

The author's aim is on the whole successfully realized, but the beauty of the Biblical narratives, which can be made manifest even to a little child through simple beauty of expression, is married when the author, in her endeavor to retell the stories simply, falls into the not uncommon error of confusing simplicity of diction with a colloquialism that borders on vulgarity. Phrases such as "Wasn't that just lovely of Ruth to talk like that to Naomi?" add nothing to the clearness, and certainly detract from the dignity of the narrative.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. Of all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON. ENG.

LAST DAY OF OUR

Big White Shoe Sale

ALL

Canvas and Buckskin Shoes

NOW 1/2 PRICE

to close them out.

Come in today, and get yourself a pair; tomorrow will be too late.

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

17 Nanking Road

A dish for a King!

GETZBEST

ASPARAGUS

ICED

Getz Bros. & Co., In

SHANGHAI

Since War broke out

5,000 Oliver Typewriters

have been bought by H. B. M. Government for military purposes

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.

LATEST IMPROVED STEEL FIREPROOF SAFE

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE

Manufactured by

THE HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE COMPANY

the oldest and largest Safe Company in America.

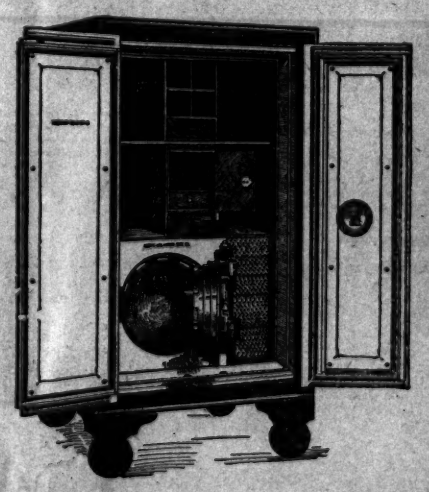
All sizes and styles in key and combination locks now on view at our Salesrooms.

Largest assortment of Safes ever seen in Shanghai.

MUSTARD and Company

22 Museum Road, Shanghai, Telephone No 5491.

Sole Agents for China.



FLAGSHIP JUST WINS FROM THE CINCINNATI

Brooklyn Gets Home By 2 To 1; Red Sox to Meet Honolulu This Afternoon

Today, 4.45 p.m. sharp, Red Sox v. Honolulu

The Brooklyn and the Cincinnati clashed again, yesterday afternoon, at the Race Course, in a close game, which was a first class contest, in spite of the rain of the early afternoon and at sundry times thereafter. As usual, the Brooklyn bunch managed to squeeze in the extra run, winning by the very narrow margin of 2 to 1.

The batteries were Hylton and Sellers for Brooklyn and Oliver and Horton for Cincinnati. The two Brooklyn runs were scored on hits, while Cincinnati's one came in on an error.

Yachting

The Shanghai Yacht Club announces the second sampan race for this afternoon. Start—Shanghai line, first gun 5.10 p.m. Course—Down river, leaving sampan moored off Gardens to starboard, back and round Police Hulk on port hand, down river as you please, rounding U. S. S. Brooklyn to starboard, back to sampan at Gardens, leaving it on the port hand and finish at the starting line.

Special instructions—Ebb makes Shanghai about 5.05 p.m. Sampans will be drawn for at 4.50.

Police Sports

Entry forms for the S. M. P. sports in aid of the Shanghai Wounded Fund can now be obtained at any of the Police Stations. Admission tickets to the sports enclosure will be issued early next month—adults $1, children 50 cents.

Lawn Tennis

Further results in the Chinese Championship Tennis Tournament are as follows:

In the singles, Tsao Mao-tuk beat Fong F. Sec., 6-2, 7-5.

In the doubles, D. Y. Lin and Tsao Mao-tuk beat T. T. Tsang and Y. K. Hsu, 6-2, 6-2. This puts Lin and Tsao in the final, where a hard struggle will take place, as there are some strong pairs coming along in the lower half of the draw.

Public School Tournament

The doubles final in the Public School series was played off yesterday evening, on the school ground, V. O. Remedios and R. Remedios beating A. Hansen and C. Barradas, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3.

Y.M.C.A. Students Meet

Yesterday afternoon, a reception was given by the Student Bureau of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association to Tsinghua students and others going abroad to study. There are forty students going altogether, including ten girls. The program given below opened at 4.30 and was followed by refreshments and a social time in the lobby of the Boys' Building.

Mr. David Z. T. Yui, General Secretary of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. of China, gave the prospective travellers some sound advice concerning the life just ahead of them. It was altogether a very delightful gathering. Most of the students are going to America, under the indemnity agreement.

The program:

Opening remarks—Dr. Fong F. Sec, President of the Association.
Piano solo—Miss Z. Y. Tsao.
Recitation—Mr. J. A. Blythe, Secretary, Navy Y.M.C.A.
Vocal solo—Dr. Samuel Chiu.
Clarionet solo—Mr. A. H. Swan.
Address—Mr. David Z. T. Yui, General Secretary, National Committee Y.M.C.A. of China.
Vocal solo—Miss T. S. Chen, Accompanist: Miss T. Y. Chen.
Recitation—Miss Zung Tsu-tsu.
Chinese guitar (Bebo)—Mr. Y. T. Wong.
Duet—Messrs. R. K. Veryard and C. G. Ruby.
Response—Mr. Tsao Mao-tieh.
Announcements—Mr. S. C. Chu, Chairman Student Bureau Committee.

Today, at 4 p.m., the World's Chinese Students Federation will honor the out-going students by a reception to be held at the International Institute.

Judge Rummy By Tad

WELL HARRY AT LAST I'M BOSS OF MY OWN HOUSE
SH-H- DONT LET THE KEEPER HEAR YOU RAVE
MONARCH OF ALL I LAMP AT- ALL I GIVE THE O.O. TO
YOU- THE BOSS? NO ONE JAYS NIX OR NOTHING- YOU DO AS YOU PLEASE ????
YES THE OLD BOJJO IN THE LITTLE OLD HOUSE:O
HA-HA-HA-HA- THATS THE FUNNIEST THING- WAIT TILL I TELL THAT TO THE HARD BOILERS TOMORROW
YEP THE COOK QUIT AND THE WIFF TOOK A RUN OUT POWDER TO THE SEASIDE
QUICK WATTON THE VEN HOK
TAD

In the Courts

Indians Again Remanded

Magistrate G. W. King, in the British Police Court, yesterday, granted a further remand in the case of twenty-three of the Indians recently rounded up in a Chinese house in Frenchtown. The case is attracting great interest amongst the local Indian community. The little court room is nothing like large enough to hold all who wanted to listen to the evidence and fifty or sixty Sikhs and Mohammedans crowded as near as they could to the open windows, in the hope of catching scraps of the evidence, or squatted about on the paths of the compound, discussing developments.

Constable J. B. Clissold, of Louza Station, said that, during the raid, he was stationed in an alleyway alongside the house, along with another British constable and a party of Annamites. He saw two Sikhs and a Mohammedan and arrested one of the former.

He thought the other Sikh was arrested by the second constable, while the Mohammedan returned in the direction from which he came and escaped.

Constable F. A. Treacher corroborated.

Several of the accused insisted that they were gambling and were frightened by the police. One said that they had played in the same house since 1906 and Capt. Barrett knew of their gambling. He had said it was all right if they played for small stakes.

Another said that there was a man belonging to Sinza Station with them. They were all locked up, but, when the Captain came, the man attached to Sinza Station was allowed to go free.

The chief witness was then called. He is an Indian watchman, employed by the Asiatic Petroleum Co. at Soochow. He said that he made a report about the matter to Capt. Barrett. When the Gurdwara was removed from North Szechuen Road, witness came down to Shanghai. He had a letter from Buta Singh at Nanking and he went with it to a house where he saw all of the accused except five.

One man was asking for subscriptions. That man had been employed at the German Consulate. Witness was asked to subscribe. A lot of the people gave money, some paying $2, others $5 and some their whole salary. There was no gambling at the meeting.

Returning to Shanghai on a later visit, witness found out that the meeting place of "the committee" was at a house in Frenchtown, because, he was told, the other house was "too near the police station."

One of the accused stated that witness said he tried to ascertain the whereabouts of the house because he wanted to gamble also.

Another wanted to know how they could all be drinking together, as Sikhs and Mohammedans would not drink together. He explained that they would drink aerated waters together and also admitted that gambling was permissible between them.

Witness said the reason he gave the information was that the British Government had been good to him and so he would protect it when he could. He thought accused were making trouble for the Government.

Various explanations were given by the accused to show they were not making trouble and that they were only gambling. One man produced a pawn ticket for his wrist watch, which, he said, he had had to part with owing to his gambling losses. Several put forward the story that they had relations fighting for the British Empire; why, therefore, should they come here and start trouble? The information had been laid, said another, for the purpose of gaining favor with Capt. Barrett.

Det.-Sergt. Prosser said he searched twenty-four prisoners after the raid. There were no papers among the gang, but, at the station, they were found to have small sums of money, ranging from a few cents to six dollars.

Jemadar Buddha Singh recognised a book which contained reference to certain names. The first of these used to be P. C. No. 99 and afterwards went to a German beer factory.

For gambling, witness said, the Indians played cards and used Chinese dice. Card playing was more prevalent. He had heard of sums of $50 and $100 in connection with gambling.

A number of the accused said the book was a record of drinks taken.

A watchman, who informed the Soochow Indian that the meeting place had been changed to Frenchtown, said that he knew about it, because they were gambling. Almost every Sikh knew about it. Witness did not know the men.

The Magistrate: I am not satisfied with that.

It was common talk, continued witness, that the men had gone to Frenchtown.

Capt. Barrett said that, about ten days ago, he received a letter from the Soochow Indian. It was written in English and said he wished to enlist and fight in the war. There was nothing else in the letter.

When he came to Shanghai, the Indian said he did not wish to go to India, but to London, or somewhere from which he could go direct. He appeared very anxious to avoid going to India and witness suggested he did not dare do so.

The man assured him that was not correct. Witness suggested he was a member of the Ghadir party, but the man denied it and left. The next day, information was sent in by him.

Capt. Barrett said that he had reasons for wishing the man to go to India. The man was well known to him.

In answer to the Magistrate, Mr. McKean (prosecuting) said that the 24th prisoner was being kept by Capt. Barrett, to be dealt with under the police regulations.

Further evidence was postponed until today.

An Indian was then charged with obstructing the police by passing cigarettes to the prisoners while under escort to the court.

Jailer J. Elvins spoke to seeing a packet of cigarettes thrown to the prisoners.

Constable Clissold said Mr. McKean pointed out prisoner as the man who had thrown the cigarettes. While arresting him, witness was obstructed by another Mohammedan. Accused did not hit witness, but struggled a lot and gave trouble. The other Mohammedan got away.

Mr. McKean identified the prisoner as the man who threw the packet and the man was sent to prison for one day.

4257 is the **'Phone** that brings you a sturdy Ford Car

At **$3** per hour

MARKT GARAGE

89-91 Rue Montauban

When the Children are Happy they're Healthy.

They are both Happy and Healthy when using

LIFEBUOY SOAP.

It is a real delight to wash, bathe and shampoo with it. You have the delight of the abundant, antiseptic, Lifebuoy lather—the delight of actually feeling its beneficial action on the skin. Added to which you have the delight of knowing you are not only clean but healthy—the skin absolutely free from the germs and microbes of disease which one is bound to come into contact with daily.

Health is stored in every tablet!

MORE THAN SOAP—YET COSTS NO MORE.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers

Agents:

LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA) LIMITED,

3 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent, or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent, or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse. It causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper of genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have used your Castoria in cases of colic in children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market."
J. E. SIMPSON, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"A medicine so valuable and beneficial for children as your Castoria is deserves the highest praise. I find it in use everywhere."
J. S. ALEXANDER, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"Have used your Castoria on various occasions in suitable cases and have found it a palatable and efficient laxative, especially in the various diseases of childhood."
CHAS. EDWARD GARDINER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, and always obtain the desired result."
F. GERALD BLATTNER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"I have prescribed Castoria to families for several years. It is all right. Mothers like it, for children will take it without any trouble."
C. A. WILSON, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children."
J. A. BOARMAN, M. D., Kansas City, Mo

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

YOUR SIGHT! YOUR SIGHT!! YOUR SIGHT!!!

DO you fully realize that your sight is one of your most important assets? By all means preserve it and the best way to do it is by getting a suitable pair of glasses. We can supply them to your satisfaction in every respect. If your sight is good then you need to protect your eyes from the burning sun, and we can give you a fine pair of sun-glasses at a very moderate price.

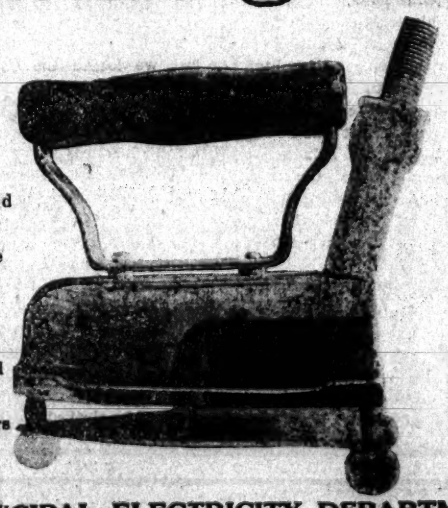
驗眼配鏡

THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.

The Go-ahead Optical House.

69, Nanking Road Telephone No 1242

ELECTRIC IRONS



Electric Irons are now stocked by all the leading Electrical Contractors

Irons of various types may be seen and examined at the

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660.

TRY GETZBEST **PEACHES**

With Cream
A delicious Summer dish

Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.
Shanghai

Grounds and Building

Widler & Company

Chungking, West China

Branch Office: Kobe, Japan.

Widler & Company are here to foster closer commercial relations between British-American Manufacturers and the huge Szechuen market. They give information re Szechuen, Kweichow and Yunnan gratuitously to Merchants and Manufacturers desiring to establish business relations in these provinces.

THE CHINA PRESS

Is printed on paper bought from
"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
Succrs. to OLOF WIJK & Co."
No. 6, Kiangse Road

To Men between 30 & 40

For the man whose age is between 30 and 40 and who requires life assurance protection, there is no policy that will serve his purpose better than the Whole Life, Reserve Dividend Contract.

The Premium is lower than that of a Limited Payment Policy, and while it does not guarantee the absolute cessation of premiums at the end of the Reserve Dividend period, still, should the policyholder survive the more active earning period of his life, his premiums will be substantially reduced, if not entirely extinguished, in his later years.

For further particulars address

Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada

22, Kiangse Road, Shanghai

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

Home Office, Ford Building, Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.

Address all Communications to THE CHINA PRESS

Publication Office Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
Editorial Offices..Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
New York Office.....World Building
Washington Bureau Metropolitan Bank Building
Peking Bureau.....Russo-Asiatic Bank Building
Berlin Office.....10 Friedrichstrasse
Tokyo Bureau.....Japan Advertiser Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year...Mex.$30.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months 7.50
SUNDAY, per Year 7.00

Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or Mex. $6.00 per year extra.

Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage will be added.

Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy: Sunday 20 cents per copy.

Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with "special marks" privileges in China.

Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S. Postal Department, Washington, D. C.

Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.

Telephone—1432 Business Office.
1433 Editorial Department.

Telegraph Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Thunderstorms in southern provinces. Northerly breezes and cooler weather in the northern and central districts.

THE engagement is announced of Miss May Ribeiro, twin daughter of the late Mr. Carlos Alfredo Ribeiro (managing director of C. A. Ribeiro & Co., Ltd., Singapore and Penang) and Mrs. M. Ribeiro, to Mr. Patrick dos Remedios, only son of Mr. M. E. dos Remedios and the late Mrs. Remedios, of 3 Barchet Road, Shanghai.

Singapore papers please copy.

10844.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 31, 1916.

Premier To Be Dictator?

(Peking Gazette)

THE Fu-Yuan Crisis, or the attempt to deprive the President of his powers under the Provisional Constitution and center the same in the hands of the Premier, continues to monopolise attention in political circles. In a separate article we translate various accounts of the subject, appearing in the Peking and Shanghai vernacular press. None of these versions is completely accurate, although each contains a portion of the truth. As we stated on Saturday, General Tuan Chi-jui—under the advice of General Hsu Shu-cheng, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet—has lately been transacting the affairs of State in a manner not a little regardless of the President and of his fellow-members of the Cabinet.

Following the incident of the appointment of the High Commissioner to Urga, which we have referred to, and some other cases in which the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet was detected "smuggling" through certain provincial appointments, the President found himself compelled to exercise more care in assenting to the issue of mandates gazetting high appointments. And to avoid possible misunderstanding between the Kuo Wu Yuan or Cabinet and the President's Office, the Chief Executive decided to circulate among the members of the Cabinet a memorandum regarding what is described in the vernacular press as the "division of power."

The two chief points insisted on by the President were, first, his right to attend important Cabinet meetings not necessarily as a substantive member but for the purpose of informing his mind as to business transacted; and secondly, that appointments and decisions be first made in consultation with the Minister or Ministers whose Ministry or Ministries are concerned before being submitted by the Premier to the President for approval.

The Chief Secretary of the Cabinet and of course the Premier strongly objected to the presence of the President at any Cabinet meeting on the ground that such a departure would be a violation of the principle of Cabinet responsibility; and whilst specific objection could not be decently taken to the second point raised in the memorandum, the Chief Secretary made it plain that the suggestion was not agreeable, and at the very first opportunity he proceeded to ignore it by making an important financial appointment without consulting Dr. Chen Chin-tao, the Minister of Finance. The President naturally declined to assent to the appointment without further inquiry.

This was the position on the day that the Premier was confirmed in his office by Parliament. Reasoning in the sense indicated in our article on Saturday, the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet and his co-adviser to the Premier—Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, the Minister of Communications—counselled General Tuan Chi-jui to tender his resignation at once in order to force the hand of the President in dramatic circumstances. To the regret of his real well-wishers, the General succumbed and transmitted his letter of resignation to the President by the hand of Mr. Hsu Shih-ying. The President of course scouted the idea of the Premier resigning; and realising the utter irresponsibility of his action, General Tuan Chi-jui withdrew his resignation and substituted a request for three days' leave as we reported on Friday. Even this was also recognised as a most puerile proceeding; and eventually the General resumed office on Friday morning. We understand the crisis is for the present over, as a result of all the members of the Cabinet endorsing the President's memorandum at a Cabinet meeting on Saturday.

But in well-informed circles, the impression prevails that the crisis is not ended but only postponed. And unless the confusion of ideas bred by the application of British political terms to what is essentially the American Presidential system of the Provisional Constitution is cleared up, the evil advisers of the Premier are certain to attempt to transform the Premiership into a Dictatorship. This is neither an idle nor a sensational thought.

Wooden Shoes

(New York Sun)

SPEAKERS at the convention of the Illinois shoe dealers uttered an interesting prophecy:

"Unless the world develops a substitute for leather within two years America will be the next wooden shoe nation."

It is only ten centuries ago—yesterday in the minds of those who view time broadly—that all the toilers of civilization wore wooden shoes. Many of Europe's most honest feet wear them now. If we come to wooden shoes there should be no shame about it. Perhaps the change, instead of bringing harm, would bring goodness and joy.

Make everybody wear wooden shoes and the porch climber would join the roc and the dodo, or else the Y. M. C. A. The efficiency expert, able no longer to slip noiselessly about your business, would be more occupationless than Othello. The pussyfooter could annoy us no more with his sickening stealth. Men would come home earlier of nights, soberly clanking oak upon pine as they mounted the front stoop. Clog dancing would be restored to its proper place in the arts. All the world would click a xylophonic tune. Mahogany shoes, made from old pianos, would take us out on Sunday. The ladies could have their number 3s enamelled in pink.

But what would become of the Hon. "Gumshoe" Bill Stone of Missouri?

Sonny's Picture

At last we locked the door on the
shabby, stifling rooms,
And Sonny put his washed, moist little
hand
With faith in mine.
The noonday dishes were cleared away
and we were going to the Park—
In contented silence we walked down
five flights to the street.
The heat was white and heavy and
challenged our joy.
But we walked bravely across to the
Park—
To the green grass and trees and the
bunnies.
Suddenly Sonny grew glad and excited;
"O Mother," he shrilled, "looked at the
dear little pony!"
Quickly I walked to keep time with his
eager footsteps,
The man who stood by the pony
suavely came forward.
And before I could refuse Sonny was
astride the shaggy back,
Wild with delight.
"If the picture is not satisfactory,
Madam, you need not pay anything."
And while I hugged like a miser my
shabby purse, I saw Sonny sit
Straight, proud, and joyful.
So I did not refuse; for I could save
and scrimp more than usual
From next Saturday's money my husband would give me—
Yes, I could manage some way.

* * *

His picture has come—he is straight
and proud and joyful!
And this was just ten days ago!
He might have been crippled, broken,
and sad
Had he come back to me from the Hospital where he lay moaning.
Perhaps it is best Sonny died.
Yet only ten days ago he was straight
and proud and joyful!
I have his picture to prove it. . . .

AGNES STONE.

Despatch Rider Who Won The V. C.

The 'Mad Major'

William J. Robinson was born, and lived the first six years of his life at sea. You will have realized that he is an American. He landed in England on September 10, 1914. He had been here before. He was still a young man.

A week after he landed he found himself without a job. A few days later he was a trooper in the 5th Dragoon Guards. He had done no soldiering before. He could not ride a horse. He spent a few days in the riding school at Aldershot, and by way of stopping chaff at his expense in barracks went up to a "big chap" (who, he found out afterwards, had been heavyweight champion of the Army) and began a fight by hitting him in the face. That made them friends.

On October 8 he landed at Ostend, and on the afternoon of the third day came under fire at Roulers. He had been in the Army just over a month. He spent fourteen months at the front as motor-car driver, motor-cycle despatch rider, and motor machine-gun driver, and, says a contemporary, has written the story of his adventures and escapes in a very readable volume ("My Fourteen Months at the Front," by William J. Robinson. Hodder and Stoughton, 3s. 6d. net).

'Hellfire Corner'

Soon after he reached the front, Private Robinson became temporary driver to Lieut.-General Sir Julian Byng, and he was in Ypres when the first shelling began. From that he was switched off to armored cars, and then to motor machine guns, with which he fought in ditches at "Hellfire Corner" on the Menin road. It was while he was on this job that he saw a motor-cyclist win the Victoria Cross. He describes the incident thus:—

"'Volunteer despatch riders for dangerous work' were called for. About eighteen of our chaps offered themselves, and, of course, all were accepted. A despatch had to be carried about two miles along the road which follows the bank of the Yser Canal. This road was constantly being swept by German machine gun and rifle fire. The despatch was to be handed to a French commander who was waiting for it.

"The first man started, and was soon out of sight. They waited in vain a certain length of time for a signal that he had arrived, and then called "Number Two." These signals are made by heliograph, but while they are good for this kind of work, the Germans can see the signal as well as we can. 'Number Two' started out, but we saw him go down before he had gone a hundred yards.

"The 'Number Three' started. It was pitiful to watch those poor chaps. When a man knew it was his turn next, I could see the poor fellow nervously working on his machine. He'd prime the engine, then he'd open and close the throttle quickly several times—anything, in fact, to keep himself busy.

"Six of these fellows went down in less than half-an-hour. 'Number Seven' was a young fellow whose name I don't know. I wish I did, for he was certainly the nerviest man I ever saw. 'Number Seven' was hardly out of the officer's mouth before he had his despatch and was on his way. About five minutes later the signal came that the despatch had been delivered.

"My officer told me afterwards that the French general to whom he handed the despatch had taken the Medaille Militaire off his own breast and pinned it on that of this young despatch rider. He was also later awarded the Victoria Cross and given a commission. It is things like this that make one proud to belong to such an Army."

Sniping a Sniper

After spending Christmas, 1914, in the Ypres trenches, Robinson helped a second lieutenant in the Royal Engineers to snipe a German sniper on the Dickebusch Hollebeke road. As they rode over a wooden bridge a bullet whistled. Neither spoke, but on the way back three hours later the officer said: "That blasted sniper has potted at me once too often. We'll leave the road here and sneak down opposite the hedge under cover of the trees."

Tethering their horses, they crept near the bridge, waited until a wagon passed, and heard the sniper's shot—from behind. They crawled a hundred yards and waited. Soon they heard the rifle crack again, not far away. Creeping a little further, they waited again, watching the trees. They came so close to the sniper, without seeing him, that next time he fired they heard the ejector fly back and the bolt snap.

(Continued on Page 7)

The American Ambulance Corps At Verdun

Wounding of Wendell and Hollinshed Due to a Blundering Order—Worst Experiences with Gas Shells

By Richard Norton

(Commanding the American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps)

Headquarters American Ambulance Corps in France July 10, 1916.—We reached, what you might call, our first Verdun camp on June 8. It was not many miles away from that now ruined and desolate city and the distant rumble of guns was very audible. All the regiments of our division with which we had been marching during the last few days were gathered near by and almost instantly we moved up to take the place of the regiments which were being relieved. After three days we were moved to the camp we kept for the next three weeks, which was on the edge of a wood about five miles back of Verdun. Here we were close to a reasonable supply of water and to the field hospital to which the wounded were first brought. It was not an easy place to keep the cars in order, but our usual luck held, and, notwithstanding the various accidents of shell fire and bad roads, when the time came to leave the region we had to tow only one car.

Our division was on the Douaumont sector, so that you will easily understand that the work was pretty severe. The only road which led to the trenches and the postes de secours was one which was entirely open to the Germans' fire, and owing to this was closed to all traffic, whether ammunition, guns, kitchens, or ambulances, during the hours of daylight. It could only be used during the darkness of the short Summer nights and this rendered our work pretty hard. Only once did we send out cars by day and that was owing to an extremely stupid order given by an over-excited divisional doctor. It was to the effect that I should send instantly five large cars to the advanced post. Although I was convinced that someone had blundered, the cars went out at once, I following and stopping in Verdun in the endeavor to see the authorities and to discover why this order had been issued. As I could not find the official I wanted I did not delay, but followed after the ambulances.

These I had sent to a place in the road where we had found in a disused quarry a small space that was less exposed than the rest of the road and where we had organized a sort of relay station for our cars when they were on night duty. On arrival there, I found Laurence McCreery had returned already from the poste de secour bringing two not very badly wounded poilus. He reported that his car had been shelled both going up and coming down, but fortunately the Bosche gunners had not got the range. He added that on his return Jac Wendell had gone up to bring down any other wounded who might be waiting, but that as he had been overlong away Mr. Hoskier had followed on, also to see what had happened, leaving word that he was to be sent for if he did not get back to our relay post at a certain time.

It was just about that time when I spoke to McCreery and I was starting up the road myself when Hoskier came down. I saw at once that something had happened, and his first words were that Wendell and Hollinshed had been wounded, but not seriously. Furthermore, he stated that all the authorities, military as well as medical, at the advanced post begged us not to send another car, as there was no need for it whatever and that the cars were simply drawing such heavy fire from the enemy batteries that they feared serious damage would be done.

McCreery and Harden, a capital chauffeur, asked me as a favor to let them go up at once to bring down Wendell and Hollinshed. It was, as you can imagine, with extremely mixed feelings that I told them I could not allow this, that we must follow the advice of the men who were up at the post and who sent us word not to come. They then asked to be allowed to go with a guide they had found, one of the brancardiers, who knew the way through the communication trenches. Starting then they would reach the post where Wendell and Hollinshed were just about when darkness fell, and would bring them out on their own car, provided it was still running, or if they did not come back quickly I could send out a car for them.

This I was delighted to let them do, and within a couple of hours Wendell and Hollinshed were on their way to the hospital. Hoskier had brought down the only four remaining French wounded there were. They were rather serious cases, and Wendell and Hollinshed had refused to be moved until these French wounded were taken out; but these four and the two previously brought out by McCreery were the only ones for us to get. There had been no reason whatever to send five cars, nor, in fact, to send any at all, and the result of this order—I may fairly call it idiotic—was that two of our men were wounded, one brancardier was killed, and four others wounded.

The French doctors did everything to make Wendell and Hollinshed comfortable, and the next morning they were on their way to the American Hospital at Neuilly, where they are in the best of hands and rapidly recovering, though it will be some time before either of them is fit to take up his work again. Wendell's wound in his back naturally gave him a serious shock, while Hollinshed, whose wound is in the shoulder, will not have free use of his arm for some little time. You will be as pleased as we all are to know that both Hollinshed and Wendell have been given the Croix de Guerre, and also McCreery and Harden, whose plucky spirit in volunteering to go up into a danger they well understood was appreciated by the Frenchmen who happened to be present. It will give the friends of all those men added pleasure to know that it was entirely at the instigation of the French authorities that these Croix de Guerre were given to our men, and that I personally had nothing whatever to do with it. The honor done them is a frank expression of admiration for the character all four showed. With such men to lead it is not difficult for me to accomplish good results with our corps.

A few days before our division was to be relieved I received a call from Mr. Hill, the leader of a convoy of twenty Ford cars sent by the hospital at Neuilly and which was attached to the division which replaced ours. He came to ask me about the service and I arranged with him to take out his men on our cars for a night or two so that they would learn the ropes. Curiously enough, the last night when we had to bring back all the doctors and brancardiers from Verdun, the night when Mr. Hill and his section took over the work from us, was one of the most trying we had.

The night before we had a disagreeable experience with "tear-shells," which for some hours had rendered the work difficult owing to our having to wear goggles. But this last night there was a very heavy gas attack, so that not only goggles but masks were necessary. Besides the cars sent to bring out the doctors two others were ordered to meet various officers and men, who were suffering from fatigue, on the road to the advanced posts and to bring them to the hospitals. When I got the doctors and brancardiers back to their place I waited a few minutes for these other two cars. On them were Messrs. Place and Wild and Macomber and Gunn, as good men as could be for the purpose, but none of them had had much experience of serious work at the front.

Having been made nervous by the gas, I went back to see if I could help these cars, and found a most extraordinary sight. Besides the gas, which was so thick that men and horses were dropping round about, the Bosches were throwing incendiary shells along the road which our cars had to follow. Houses were burning and falling in the roadway so that all traffic up and down was stopped. There was an absolute block. The conduct of the French during this time was very striking; not one seemed to be excited, not one raised his voice. Men on foot marched steadily on, while the drivers sat calming their horses and waiting quietly for the moment when they could hasten to their destination. Coatsworth, who was with me, pulled our car on to the sidewalk and then we got out and started to make our way on foot up the road where I knew the cars must be, granted they were still in existence, which seemed to me at the moment more than doubtful.

Before we had gone far we found them caught in the traffic and Dr. Place trying to get a man suffering from gas onto the stretcher. They had not been able to find the men they had been sent for, who, doubtless owing to the gas, had either taken another road or possibly not come out of the trenches at all. After some little time we got the two ambulances out, sending the one with the gassed men down to the hospital, while I told Macomber and Gunn to take up a position the other side of the river, where the gas did not reach, and to wait till morning, walking back every now and then to the road along which the officers would have to come so that in case they did turn up they would find the car ready for them. As a matter of fact, although these two men stayed out all night the soldiers did not appear.

The next night, although our work was supposed to be over, more than half of our convoy was called out to evacuate the hospital, and also I received a message from Hill asking for some cars to come into Verdun and help him. This we were, of course, only too glad to do, but it was a proof of what he himself had already realized and spoken to me about and a thing that should be clearly understood. For such work as we were doing these Ford cars were not adapted. By the simplest mathematics one could show that, granted there was any heavy work, such as we had to attend to, a convoy made up only of Ford cars was utterly incapable of handling it.

This was our last work at Verdun. The next day we were put *en repos* a few miles away. It is not supposed that we shall be left long without working, but everyone needed some rest and the cars needed to be overhauled. We all felt to a greater or lesser degree the strain we had been through, but all had the satisfaction of knowing that their efforts had been successful and were appreciated. This was proved to us not only by the granting of the decorations already mentioned but also by the granting of the same honor to Spencer Hurst, who has been with us over a year and who has been a constant example to all of us of chivalrous character, and to Leon Rapaport, one of the French chauffeurs and a most faithful and patient worker. Finally our convoy received the distinction of being cited before the army. This is equivalent to giving an individual the Croix de Guerre and gives us the right to paint that highly prized distinction on our cars. The citation reads as follows:

[*Translation*]

"1. Q. G., July 2, 1916. General Order No. 135.

"By order of Headquarters the General Commanding Group D cites The American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps, Richard Norton commanding.

"Because for more than twenty months this Ambulance Corps has manifested the most complete spirit of devotion to its work and duty. Because it has rendered the very greatest services to the Army Division to which it is attached in succoring the wounded in the best possible manner. There is not one of its members who is not a model of cool courage and self sacrifice. Many of them have been wounded.

"The General Commanding Group D.

"MANGIN."

No higher compliment could be paid us and I feel sure our supporters will feel that our record is a good one.

Correspondence

Shanghai War Savings Association

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—The Provisional Committee directs me to amplify my letter to you dated the 18th inst. by the following additional remarks:

Exchange Bonds

When the formation of a local Savings Association was under discussion particular attention was given to the selection of an investment which would appeal to both the patriotic and business instincts of the small investor. In deciding upon 5% Exchequer Bonds repayable on October, 5, 1919, as the most suitable security in which to invest the funds of the Association, the Provisional Committee has been influenced by the opportunity afforded the small investor of accumulating a certain amount of capital payable on a definite date. The choice of these Bonds has also the additional advantage of limiting the scheme to a period of three years.

War Savings Certificates

It is to be noted that these Certificates offer facilities of a somewhat different nature. Each Certificate is redeemable on the fifth anniversary of the date of purchase, and a monthly purchaser will therefore receive back his money with interest in small monthly amounts five years after the date of each individual purchase. This arrangement will no doubt appeal to a certain section of the community, but it is thought that the average small investor will prefer a scheme under which he receives back his monthly savings in the form of capital on a definite date three years hence.

An application has already been made, through another channel, for a number of War Savings Certificates to be sent out to Shanghai, and the Provisional Committee will do all in its power to remove any difficulties that may arise in connexion with this application. It must be remembered, however, that a matter of this nature will probably take some time to adjust and that in the meantime funds are needed for the prosecution of the war.

Monthly Subscriptions and Exchange

Any member of the Association may vary his subscriptions from month to month, and may even discontinue his subscription, without in any way prejudicing his right to the amount he has actually paid in with interest. It is hoped, however, that members will appreciate that the war is being carried on quite independently of the vagaries of the local exchange market, and that the financial need of the Government does not fluctuate with the price of silver.

Expenses of the Association

I am authorized to state that the Provisional Committee has accepted the offer of certain members to make themselves personally responsible for any expenses that may be incurred. This offer will enable the Committee to invest the fees and similar receipts, without deduction, and will ensure a return to each member of a trifle over 5% per annum.

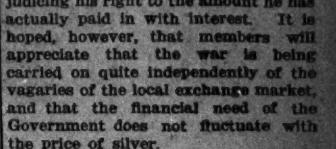
Conclusion

It may not be generally known that H. M. Treasury has now appointed a National War Savings Committee to promote the formation of War Savings Associations throughout Great Britain. An organized effort is being made to bring home to the public the fact that the financial side of the war is by no means the least important, and that those who from one cause or another are precluded from assisting their country in the field, have, nevertheless an opportunity of bearing a small share of the national burden.

Members are reminded that their September subscriptions should be paid in between the first and tenth of the month. Cheques and compradore orders should be made out in the name of the Shanghai War Savings Association. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

E. F. GOODALE,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,
Shanghai War Savings Association,
Telephone Building,
2nd Floor.
Shanghai, August 30, 1916.

Shredded Wheat



SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT
The Food For Health and Strength.

A fine summer breakfast food

In packages containing two biscuits—7 cts. (Mex) package

4 for 25 cts: 20 for $1.00

At all Stores

Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.
Shanghai

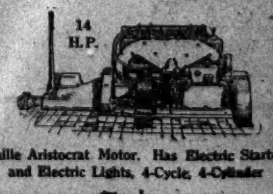
Gas Engines
For All Purposes

HIGHEST grade. Simplest design. Easiest operated. 1 to 4-cylinder designs. 2 to 30 H.P. Standard and heavy duty types.

When writing for catalogs, state type of engine desired and give details regarding service to be rendered.

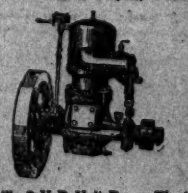
The
Caille Perfection Motor Co.
1554 Caille Street,
Detroit, Michigan

Caille Five Speed Row-boat Motor With Starter



14 H.P.

Caille Aristocrat Motor. Has Electric Starter and Electric Lights, 4-Cycle, 4-Cylinder



Caille 8 H.P. Unit Power Plant Reversing Gear on Same End as Engine

For paper of any kind
See
"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
Succrs. to OLOF WIJK & Co."
No. 6, Kiangse Road

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

GO IN THERE AND GET ACQUAINTED WITH BARON SPOOF!
DON'T CROWD- MAGGIE-
HELLO-ROYALTY- WHERE DO YOU WORK?
SIR- I NEVER WORK - I'M A GENTLEMAN!
FOR GOODNESS SAKE - WHAT DO YOU DO TO KILL TIME?
I'M TAKING FENCING LESSONS.
WHAT IS YOUR SPECIALTY - RAIL STONE OR BARBED WIRE?
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Marvels of the Torpedo; How Its Course Is Kept on Way to Its Mark

By Garrett P. Serviss

"What keeps a torpedo afloat? Is it because it weighs less than the water it displaces, or something else? By what power is its propeller driven, and why cannot it be made to go a longer distance? I have read that the greatest distance is six miles. Can't it be shaped stright, with a point at the front end, or must it also be shaped a little thinner toward the back end? —G. G.

BY "afloat" I assume that you mean submerged at a constant depth beneath the surface so that, as it speeds on its way, it neither shoots up out of the water nor dives downward to a greater depth. The general principle on which this indispensable quality of a torpedo rests is that of a balance of forces. Ordinarily the weight of the torpedo is nearly the same as the weight of an equal volume of water, so that if not in motion it would have just enough buoyancy to keep it awash at the surface.

A horizontal rudder abaft the propellers governs its up or down motion in the water in the some way that a vertical rudder governs the side to side motion of an ordinary boat. Torpedoes may be started from either above or below the water line. I believe the general practice now is to start them below the water line. They are fired from a submerged tube, and if they have a tendency to rise the horizontal rudder counteracts this tendency and keeps them on an even keel, just as an ordinary rudder can counteract the effect of a cross current, or of irregular rowing, on the direction of a boat.

Another system of rudders keeps the torpedo on a straight course toward its object. But it is possible, by means of automatic steering devices, to cause a torpedo to turn at any angle, right or left, after starting, and then resume a straight course.

Some of the devices used for steering torpedoes, and for keeping them at a fixed depth below the surface are still government secrets, but the secret in no case includes any unknown principle; it depends simply upon some ingenious application of mechanism. The principle of the gyroscope has sometimes been employed. The ingenuity and delicacy of some of these automatic devices are astonishing. They seem almost to be endowed with human consciousness and will power.

Especially remarkable is the mechanism by which the depth of immersion of the running torpedo is controlled by the pressure of the water at that particular depth. The operation of this mechanism depends upon a hydrostatic piston and a pendulum, which constitute the essential parts of a steering engine, whose valve is connected by a rod with the horizontal rudder of the torpedo.

The water presses upon the piston, and the pressure is resisted by a spring, whose force has been so calculated as to equal the water pressure at the selected depth. When the torpedo is at that depth, and running on a horizontal line, the value of the engine remains in a position which gives the rudder just the right inclination to keep the torpedo on an even keel.

But if for any reason the torpedo begins to dip lower, the increased water pressure overmatches the spring and pushes the piston in such a way that the rudder swings the torpedo's head upward until the decrease of water pressure restores the original balance.

If, on the contrary, the torpedo swerves toward the surface the decrease of pressure causes the piston, and consequently the rudder, to move in the opposite direction and the head of the torpedo is depressed.

The part played by the pendulum, which is connected with the piston by a system of levers, is equally interesting and important. It acts as a kind of governor for the steering engine, and its importance arises from the fact that when the course of the torpedo has been changed up or down by the movement of the valve, the inclination is apt to become so great that the torpedo may shoot out of water, or plunge to the bottom before a balance can be restored.

This the pendulum prevents because when the inclination becomes too great it swings so far as to press the valve back. Thus the course of a torpedo, which may be travelling thirty or forty miles an hour, at a depth of fifteen or twenty feet beneath the surface of the sea, is almost as unswerving as that of a projectile in the air. But it has the advantage over a projectile that it travels in a horizontal plane, instead of continually falling in a parabolic curve toward the earth's center.

The motive power of a torpedo is usually furnished by compressed air, and the engines that drive it call for other ingenious and delicate mechanisms. The range depends upon the quantity of compressed air that can be carried as well as upon the perfection of the engines through which it is applied.

A great deal also depends upon the shape of the torpedo, externally. They are usually of a cigar shape, and the precise form and curvature given to them is determined by theoretical calculation of the water resistance, corrected by the results of elaborate experiments. If as much money and ingenuity had been expended upon astronomical instruments as upon these machines for destroying human life and property, we might now know the most wonderful secrets of the heavens—but the majority of men care little about such "unpractical" things as the heavens.

Despatch Rider Who Won The V. C.

(Continued from Page 6)

Then they spotted him. He was well up a tree, with his rifle fitted on a tripod, so that whenever he heard anyone on the wooden bridge he had only to pull the trigger. But he had ended his sniping. The lieutenant and Private Robinson fired together, and "Mr. Sniper came down like a thousand of bricks."

"The British Tommy" of those days, according to William J., was "a great gambler" as well as a kind of tontine, known as a "trench pool."

"About ten fellows got together, and each put ten francs in a pool just before they went into action. They left this money with someone behind the lines, for they would be in action anywhere from six days to three weeks. The idea of the pool was this: those who lived to get back would take the money and split it evenly among themselves. If only one lived, he would have the whole lot."

Dare Devil Officer

The Tommies kept canaries, rats, mice, dogs, cats, goats, and even pigs, as pets, and would go hungry before the pet hungered.

The "biggest dare-devil" that Robinson heard of was known as the "Mad Major"—an artillery officer who kept his own aeroplane for range-finding purposes. When he wanted to correct a range, he just flew over and dropped smoke bombs on the particular spot he wanted his guns to hit. Then he went back and set the guns to work. One day, being annoyed with a German 17-inch howitzer, he flew over with a 100 lb. bomb, nose-dived to within 400 feet, dropped the bomb, and blew the howitzer to atoms. He returned with his planes riddled with bullets.

Mr. Robinson indicates in a few words what happened to two men, a woman, and two children when a Taube dropped a bomb in the square at Poperinghe. It is enough here to say that they were killed, and that the bicycle one of the men was riding was found twisted and bent on a lamp-post about fifty yards away. He also describes briefly the killing of two officers in a motor-car by a German 15-inch shell on the road going into Ypres. The driver escaped, but was sent nearly mad by the shock. His nerve was gone, and he had to be discharged.

This was during the second battle of Ypres, when the city was being destroyed by shell fire and the houses were burning.

Snapshots

It's poor consolation to know,
As hither and thither we flop,
That while it's too crowded below
There's plenty of room at the top.

* * *

Nothing pleases the average man more than to find a button off when his wife hasn't time to sew it on.

* * *

It is a mistake to imagine that Opportunity will waste time looking for the knocker.

* * *

The best way to engrave your name on a girl's heart is with a diamond of some sort.

* * *

Marriage will change a man's views about women quicker than anything else.

* * *

Pity may be akin to love, but few women have any pity for the men they marry.

* * *

Water on the brain is never caused by quenching a thirst for knowledge.

* * *

Matrimony to a man means settling up—to a woman settling down.

* * *

Most people wear glasses because they cannot believe their own eyes.

You can always bet that the man of few words is a married one.

* * *

Ideals wreck more marriages than any amount of ordeals.

* * *

Pretence is never natural, for Nature never pretends.

* * *

Dreams cost money—especially when you marry one.

* * *

Marriage is both an illusion and a disillusion.

* * *

Patience is virtue made of necessity.

We have been authorised to sell for account of the children of the late G. Schneider a lot of new silverware, consisting of spoons, forks, liqueur cups, sweet and dessert trays, cream jugs, etc., etc.

These articles MUST BE SOLD and will be disposed of at prices much below cost.

Inspection invited.

HIRSBRUNNER & Co.
"The Swiss House"
Telephone 218 — 1 Nanking Road.

TRY GETZBEST
SOCKEYE SALMON
With Mayonnaise
Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.
Shanghai

"Timborite"
Wood Preservative and Stain
Both Decorative and Preservative

As a **decorative article** "Timborite" produces a most artistic finish which does not obliterate the grain of the wood where a painted effect is not required.

As a **protective material,** wood impregnated with Timborite is proof against decay, dry rot, fungus and the ravages of insects and vermin.

Tint cards and further particulars
From
WHC Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.
SHANGHAI

USE

Del Monte
CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
PACKED WHERE THEY RIPEN—THE DAY THEY'RE PICKED

FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

Connell Bros. Company,
AGENTS.

Dr. John Goddard
Optician
Refracting and Manufacturing
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley M. D.
36, Nanking Road

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS
have removed to
F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
(Opposite the Race Course)
Carpets beaten by electric motor and stored for the summer.
9765

SHOWER GEYSERS

Supply water at any TEMPERATURE required either direct to the bath or from the SHOWER.

They are simple, strong and ornamental. They can be HIRED at $2.50 per month, or purchased from the

SHANGHAI GAS CO.
5 Thibet Road. — or Showroom, 29 Nanking Road.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 30, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.1375
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1922
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2-11⅝—Tls.	6.73
Exch. @ 72.4—Mex....$	9.30
Peking Bar .....Tls.	352
Native Interest	.11

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	31 1/16d.
Bank rate of discount	**6%**
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	**%**
4 m-s.	**%**
6 m-s.	**%**
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	28.13
Ex., N. Y. on London....T.T.	476⅛
Consols ..... £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-11⅝
London	Demand	2-11 11/16
India	T.T.	220½
Paris	T.T.	415½
Paris	Demand	416
New York	T.T.	70⅝
New York	Demand	70⅜
Hongkong	T.T.	72⅝
Japan	T.T.	72
Batavia	T.T.	170¾

Bank's Buying Rate

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-13/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-13/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-7/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-7/16
Paris	4 m-s.	430½
New York	4 m-s.	73⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR AUGUST

	$1—Hk. Tls.	1.62
Hk. Tls.	1—Francs	4.47
" "	1—Marks†	5.66
Gold $	1—Hk. Tls.	1.22
Hk. Tls.	1—Yen	1.50
" "	1—Rupees	2.48
" "	1—Roubles	3.50
" "	1—Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, August 30, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Consolidated Tls. 4.00
Samagagas Tls. 1.25
Semambus Tls. 1.85
Senawangs Tls. 19.50
Tebongs Tls. 27.50
Bukits Tls. 6.00 September
Langkats Tls. 26.75
Kota Bahroes Tls. 12.50
Dominions Tls. 14.50
Bute Tls. 2.00
Shanghai Serembans Tls. 1.35
Batu Anams Tls. 1.95
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 14.00

Direct Business Reported

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 14.00
Kapalas Tls. 1.50
Kroewoeks Tls. 21.00
Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 1.07½
Batu Anams Tls. 1.92½
Langkats Tls. 26.75
Yangtsze Ins. $262.50

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, August 30, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Anglo-Dutch Tls. 7.00 cash
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.30 cash
Bukits Tls. 5.82½ cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.50 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.75 September
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.60 cash
Langkats Tls. 27.25 September
Ziangbes Tls. 8.00 cash
Java Consolidated Tls. 22.50 Sept.
Kotas Tls. 12.50 cash

Direct

Kotas Tls. 12.75 September
Butes Tls. 2.00 cash
Tebongs Tls. 27.75 September
Tebongs Tls. 28.00 September

LOCAL EXCHANGE MARKET

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—

The London price of Silver at 31 11/16d. is ¼d. higher than last week, our local rate for T.T. on London has responded by a rise of ⅜d. to 2/11¾ at which rate the market closes firm for ready delivery and steady forward.

The local stock of sycee and Bar Silver at Tls. 30,056,000 is Tls. 200,000 higher than last week the stock of Mexican Dollars at $21,290,000 is $130,000 down.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

U. S. MUNITIONS PASS BILLION DOLLAR MARK

America Has Sent Supplies Valued At $1,100,000,000 To Europe

According to the latest news, the value of the munitions exported to Europe by the United States since August, 1914, has reached $1,100,000,000. The munitions consist of sixteen different classes, the amount of export in August, 1914, was $8,551,000, and this increased to $114,326,000 in March this year. The figures for each class are as follows:

Explosives	$166,513,245
Gunpowder	104,605,875
Cartridge	40,308,617
Dynamite	3,211,073
Automobiles for commercial use	82,667,125
Ordinary automobiles..	49,430,057
Aeroplanes and parts..	7,401,797
Motorcycles	3,875,100
Horses	125,241,206
Mules	30,026,591
Copper	197,120,680
Rubber (including Tires) ...	28,858,768
Rifles	20,140,981
Iron and copper	111,603,346
Coal	67,084,007
Wire	44,483,381
Total	1,092,571,849

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, August 29.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for account..£ 59½
Cheques on London at Paris. Frs. 28.07
T.T. on London at New York. $ 4.76½
Bar Silver (Spot) ..... 31 1/16d.
Market rate of Discount... 5⅝%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F. 12.70d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... 7.00d.
Cotton; Mid-Americans Spot 9.56d.
Plantation Rubber September 2s. 3¼d. paid.

	Bales
Deliveries China Silk.....	98
Deliveries Canton Silk	59
Deliveries Japan Silk	92

Tone of Tea market Quiet.

SCIENCE IN COMMERCE

English Government May Prepare Men for Industry

London, July 1.—At a meeting of the Imperial College of Science yesterday, the Marquis of Crewe stated that the Government is appointing a special committee to inquire into the teaching of science, especially with a view to its application to commerce and industry. The Marquis is chairman.

Mr. Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, has appointed a committee to prepare a detailed scheme for meeting the financial needs of British firms after the war, especially in connection with large contracts over-seas. Lord Faringdon has been appointed chairman.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
-10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.
is
A BRITISH COMPANY
with headquarters in Shanghai. You can therefore deal direct with
THE HEAD OFFICE
Assets ..... Tls. 9,324,124.87
Assurances in force ... Tls. 31,711,861.00

For All Life, Endowment and Annuity Rates, Apply to the
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI
or any of the Company's Branch Offices throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, August 29.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 2s. 3d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 4¼d. Buyers.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.
Last Quotation, London, August 28:
Spot: 2s. 3½d. Sellers.
October to December: 2s. 4½d. Buyers.
Tendency of Market: Quiet but steady.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co. London:—

	s. d.
Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet....	2 3
Spot price standard quality First Crepe	2 3½

Market quiet, tendency steady.

Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their weekly Cotton Market Report:—

Chinese Cotton.—The local market has been rather inactive during the past week with a sagging tendency for certain grades, owing to excellent reports of the New Crop outlook, showing a decline of 4 mace per picul since last week. Export business on the other hand has been quite brisk and owing to scarcity of suitable Cotton further orders could not be executed.

Looking at the situation broadly, however, we are still inclined to the belief that we have not had all the bull market we are to have this season and that barring natural reactions from time to time, the general tendency will be towards higher level of values. Even admitting all that may be said as to the stagnation of trade conditions, stringency in the money markets, etc., etc., we cannot but help thinking that with the high prices ruling for American and Indian grades, our local market will eventually respond, and if anything the outlook for exports is brighter than ever, and we anticipate a brisk demand as soon as the crop is harvested.

On the whole, therefore, we continue to see little or no inducement to take the bear side of the market and while no precipitate advance is likely to occur, for the present, the chance of profit continues to lie in buying on every decline. Tone of the market, Quiet.

Liverpool:—

Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown	12.10d.
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal ..	6.95d.
Price of Mid-Americans	9.84d.
Price of Mid-Americans last reported	9.42d.

Tone of market, Firm.
New York Market:—
Price of Mid-American, Oct. ... 15.69
Price of Mid-American, March.. 16.00
Tone of market Firm. Bulls operating largely.
Indian Market:—

Broach .....Dec./Jan.	shipment	55
Hinganghat Dec./Jan.	shipment	53½
Yoetmal ...Dec./Jan.	shipment	52
St. F. Bengal Dec./Jan.	shipment	45½
Akola and Nagpur..Dec./Jan.	shipment	49½

Strong.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, August 29.—Today's metal prices were:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	110	0	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b...	129	0	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton.	Nominal.		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	30	7	6
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. Extra in flask)....	17	15	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales	0	31	0
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)		15d.	
Standard Tin (Cash)	173	0	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	51	0	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.....	26	5	0
Standard Tin(3 Months)..	174	0	0

GOVERNOR JOHNSON RUNS FOR U.S. SENATE

Candidacy Expected To Cause Friction Between Republicans and Progressives

San Francisco, August 18.—Governor Johnson of California, a Progressive, became a candidate for the U. S. Senate today. It is feared that there will be friction between the Republicans and the Progressives.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.....	$737½ B.
Chartered.....	£52.
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	2¾ B.
Cathay. pref.....	6.
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$395 B.
North China.....	155 B.
Union of Canton....	$945.
Yangtsze.....	$262½ Sa.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$154 B.
Hongkong Fire.....	$385.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref....	
Indo-China Def.....	Tls. 128.
"Shell".....	110s.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 17½ B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50.
Kochien.....	Tls. 20 B.
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons.....	39s. 6d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 2¾ S.
Raub.....	Tls. 2½.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	$126 B.
Shanghai Dock.....	Tls. 75 B.
New Eng. Works....	Tls. 10¼ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.....	Tls. 84½ B.
Hongkong Wharf.....	$83 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 95 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 93 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores.....	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 147½ B.
E-wo Pref.....	Tls. 107 B
International.....	Tls. 77½ B.
International Pref...	Tls. 75.
Laou-kang-mow.....	Tls. 60 B.
Oriental.....	Tls. 34 B.
Shanghai Cotton....	Tls. 96 B.
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 14 B.
Yangtszepoo.....	Tls. 5 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref....	Tls. 101 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y..	$95 N.
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill...	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar.....	$109½ B.
Green Island.....	Tls. 9½ B.
Langkats.....	Tls. 26¾ Sa.
Major Bros.....	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra...	Tls. 137½ B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz.....	Tls. 16½ B.
Llewellyn.....	$60.
Lane, Crawford.....	$96 B.
Moutrie.....	$35.
Watson.....	Tls. 6½ B.
Weeks.....	Tls. 17¾ B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 13¾ B.
Amherst.....	Tls. 1½ S.
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 11.60 B.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 6¾ B.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 40 B.
Batu Anam 1913....	Tls. 1.95 Sa.
Bukit Toh Alang....	Tls. 5¾ B.
Bute.....	Tls. 2 Sa.
Chemor United.....	Tls. 2.15 B.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 16.
Cheng.....	Tls. 3.90 B.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 4 Sa.
Dominion.....	Tls. 14¼ B.
Gula Kalumpong....	Tls. 9¾ B.
Java Consolidated....	Tls. 21½ B.
Kamunting.....	Tls. 8½ B.
Kapala.....	Tls. 1½ Sa.
Kapayang.....	Tls. 32½ B.
Karan.....	Tls. 16 B.
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 12½ B.
Kroewoek Java.....	Tls. 21 B.
Padang.....	Tls. 16¾ B.
Pengkalan Durian....	Tls. 11¼.
Permata.....	Tls. 5½ B.
Repah.....	Tls. 1.65 B.
Samagagas.....	Tls. 1¼ Sa.
Seekee.....	Tls. 8½ B.
Semambu.....	Tls. 1.85 Sa.
Senawang.....	Tls. 19½ B.
Shanghai Klebang...	Tls. 1¼ B.
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 8½ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref....	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang....	Tls. 2.22½ B.
Sungala.....	Tls. 2 S.
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 13½ B.
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 6 B.
S'hai Kelantan.....	Tls. 1.07½ Sa
Shanghai Seremban..	Tls. 1.30 B.
Taiping.....	Tls. 2¾ B.
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 1.30.
Tebong.....	Tls. 27½ B.
Ulobri.....	Tls. 2½ S.
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 7¾ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber..	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 11.
S'hai Elec. and Asb..	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 88 B.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 25 B.
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury...	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 90 B.
S'hai Waterworks...	Tls. 281.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for August 29 was 125 tons."

FRENCH SHOOT GERMAN WOMAN CONDEMNED BY COURTMARTIAL AS SPY

Franco-German Arrangement To Postpone All Sentences Till After War

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutscher Ueberseedienst states: Berlin, August 26.—It is officially stated that, from February 21 to July 20, the French have engaged in the Verdun sector 66 divisions and not 40, as told by the French wireless service. In the battles on the Somme, the French until now have engaged 23 divisions, the British 37, thus making altogether 60 hostile divisions which had to be encountered by the Germans in the most advanced line on the Somme.

The Kaiser has ordered the postponement until after the war of the execution of all punishments inflicted upon French prisoners of war, both civilians and military, on account of 'actions' committed until September 1, 1916. The papers add that this is done in consequence of a reciprocal arrangement with the French Government.

In Marseilles, on August 22, a woman named Louise Pfaadt, aged 28 years, was shot as a spy. She appealed against the death sentence of the Marseilles court-martial, but the Paris Court rejected the appeal.

The Koelnische Zeitung states that this is not the first case of the French sentencing a woman to death and executing her, during this war. The paper recalls the agitation caused by the British and French press on account of the death of Miss Edith Cavell.

The newspapers of the Entente then expresssed their moral indignation at the fact that a woman was executed on account of high treason and continued spying. The Koelnische Zeitung now asks whether the same moral ideas will hold good "when it was a German woman who was shot and when the French executed her."

Welcome to Deutschland

This morning, the merchant submarine Deutschland started from the mouth of the Weser for Bremen, with all her flags displayed. Captain Koenig was standing on the bridge. The Deutschland was preceded by the Mayor of Bremen and accompanied on both sides by steam tugs and followed by a large crowd of boats of all descriptions.

Along the Weser banks, the submarine was greeted by the hurrahs of friends who had come in carriages. In the towns the submarine passed through, the church bells were ringing in unison and large crowds were singing the German national anthem, the submarine saluting with her flag.

The American Ambassador, Mr. Gerrard, telegraphed to the German Ocean Steamship Company: "I beg to send to you my heartiest compliments for the Deutschland's happy arrival. You not only did much for the fostering of friendly feelings between Germany and the United States, but also again demonstrated to the world the spirit of enterprise filling the German merchant and the German engineer and the efficiency and courage of the brave sailors of Germany."

The Kolnische Zeitung reports that the merchant submarine Bremen, which is now on the high seas, is carrying dyes to the United States.

France's 'Nettoyeurs'

Since some time, the French have introduced a new fighting system, which is the most cowardly and flagrant violation of the international laws known up to now. Coinciding reports confirm the fact, which was unknown up to now, that, within the companies, special detachments are formed with the express order to remain behind in the conquered trenches and exterminate all living Germans.

These troops are called, "nettoyeurs." Their equipment does not consist of the rifle, cartridges and bayonet of other soldiers, but revolver, knife and hand-grenades. When French storming columns succeed in breaking through a trench, the nettoyeurs enter the trench and start their work of clearing the trenches of all living Germans—that is to say, they assassinate all Germans still living.

Hand-grenades are thrown into the dugouts, where very often the wounded lie. Those who escape from the hand-grenades are killed by revolvers and knives when attempting to come out. This terrible slaughter continues from man to man. Every German, whether wounded or not, whether armed or not, is mercilessly stabbed or shot.

A letter from a French Sergeant-Major of the Morocco division narrates the horrible activity of the nettoyeurs. The writer adds that, in spite of being an old African soldier, he was always horrified when he was detailed to the nettoyeurs and had to complete the slaughter.

How They Work

The nettoyeurs are working by order of the French Chief Commander, as demonstrated by the following army order found on a dead French officer:

"Order of attack for the 293rd Infantry Regiment of the 151st Division, valid for September 25, 1915. After every company of the first attacking wave, there follows half a squad of nettoyeurs, after every company of the second wave a whole squad and after the third wave again half a squad. Two half squads shall stay in the second conquered trench and dispose of all Germans remaining there.

"The second line shall proceed like the first, it shall transgress the first line, leaving there both detachments of nettoyeurs, which shall pursue their work with energy and finality and shall finally go to the second line. The third wave shall leave both half squads of nettoyeurs in the first line and push on until the 3rd line, where they have to co-operate with the first wave, so that Major Roberts will handle the sector on the right of the cross on the road and point 483, while Major Arnadein will be on the left of the cross until point 580."

A former corporal of the 4th company of the Greek Legion of the French army, Adolf Levy, on July 26, 1915, made the following voluntary statement before the Austro-Hungarian Consul General at Salonica: "On June 15, the Greek Legion prepared an attack for the following day, at a distance of seven kilometers from Bois de Folie. The officers gave out the order to make no prisoners and to kill the wounded. The sergeants then distributed knives specially manufactured for this purpose.

"The sergeant who handed these knives to our section was called Couplot and formerly belonged to the Foreign Legion. On June 16, during the attack on Souchez, I saw with my own eyes how several Germans who had thrown their arms into the trenches where we had entered were mercilessly killed with knives."

Papers who knew these facts dare to call the Germans "barbarians," without respect for international law. The history of this war will prove on what side the true barbarians were to be found.

The German steel output in July was 1,366,000 tons, against 1,319,000 tons in June, or 52,543 tons per diem in July against 54,971.

According to reports from Stockholm, the Crown pilot Hohheim returned today and stated officially that the Hamburg s.s. Desterro was captured by a Russian submarine flying the Swedish flag. This was done in Swedish territorial waters.

The Swedish press is excited. The Nya Dagligt Allehanda says that the next step will be that the Russians, with their submarines, will enter the port of Stockholm, in order to select ships for capture. The Aftonbladet says that, if the Swedish protests do not produce the desired effects, the Swedish government must take other measures, as, for instance, to cut communications with Russia.

The Danish Postmaster-General states that the British confiscated the first class mail of the American liner Frederik VIII, bound to New York and of the liner Bergenfjord, from New York to Bergen.

The Vossische Zeitung reports from Amsterdam that Dutch sailors state that east of the Dogger Bank a sinking British destroyer was sighted. It had been abandoned by its crew. Other British ships were not sighted near this place but only a submarine whose nationality could not be established.

The Reichsbank publishes the following statement of August 23.

	Million Marks	Against last week
Gold reserve	2.468	+0.515
Commercial papers and treasury bills	6.658	+ 58
Circulation of notes...	6.863	— 63
Private deposits	2.691	+ 20
Gold covering the notes	36%	35.6%

Money borrowed by the loan banks on the collateral system increased by one million and amounts to 1869 million Marks.

The ancient Basilicas Parenzo, situated in Trieste and Pola, were, during the last week, shelled by the Italian sea forces, though they bore the international protective signs, perceptible from a far distance. The defensive Austro-Hungarian batteries are located in another direction.

No military objects are near the Basilicas. The Austro-Hungarian press states that this is a manifest proof of the destructive manner of the Italians.

The Leipzig Autumnal Mess began today. The 30 exhibition places are crowded to their full capacity by the goods displayed for show. There are altogether 2,600 exhibitors, which is more than the usual number in peace times and more than even at the Spring Mess. A new section for victuals has been added, with 60 exhibitors.

War correspondent Quenl of the Berliner Tageblatt, reporting about the Somme, asks whether the present operations are the result of the British bulldog character, or of political reasons, as the British might hope to thus maintain the good feelings of France towards them. The French apparently merely participate in the attacks in the sector adjoining the British front.

Anglo-French generals have probably understood that it is impossible to break through the German lines, but they continue to run against the German front, which is either an unconquerable wall or an elastic line, but, in both cases, the hostile losses are appalling. Besides, the whole country will be completely devastated.

More than 300 square kilometers are absolute desert, where the vegetable soil is deeply covered with mud thrown up by the artillery. Only after long years will it be possible for grass to grow again, but even then it will be impossible for cattle to graze, as the land is terribly turned upside down.

The correspondent asks whether the French comprehend that, even if they succeeded in pushing back the Germans, they would have hopelessly devastated the country and the nation will be exhausted by an irreparable loss of life.

News Brevities

Mr. M. F. Perkins, American Vice-Consul at Shanghai, is returning here after a leave of two months in the States. He arrived in Yokohama on Saturday, by the Awa Maru.

* * *

The Rev. and Mrs. W. L. Beard, of the American Mission at Foochow, are returning to China by the Awa Maru, after spending a furlough of several months in the States. They are accompanied by their two children.

* * *

Owing to the rumor that the Tuchuns of thirteen provinces will conclude an offensive and defensive alliance against any step jeopardising their own interest, both Generals Chang Hsun and Ni Shih-chung have despatched a representative to Peking to explain the matter to the Government.—*Peking Gazette.*

* * *

Patrons of the local cinemas will be glad to learn that the famous 5-reel drama "Paid in Full" is to be shown at the Victoria Theater next Tuesday. This film ran for 300 nights in New York and 200 nights in London.

* * *

A Nanking message says that, since the opium cases in Shanghai, the inspection of baggage of passengers on the trains and steamers has become very strict.

* * *

Mr. L. Bourgeat, French advocat, now at the front, has been slightly wounded in the leg during the fighting in the Somme district. He has been awarded the Croix de Guerre.

* * *

Capt. Ray Dallas, of the Northumberland Fusiliers, and son of Mr. Arthur Dallas of Shanghai, has been awarded the Military Cross.

* * *

Word has been received of the death at the front of Mr. Donald Forbes, formerly of the S. M. Police. Mr. Forbes joined the Seaforth Highlanders last year and went to the Persian Gulf, where he contracted a disease that resulted in his death on July 14.

* * *

The Sinwanpao reports:—A law court of first instance, with a judge and a procurator, has been decided on for Chapei.

* * *

About 8.45 yesterday evening, a Chinese was run over and instantly killed by a motor car at the junction of Bubbling Well and Carter Roads.

AFTER BILLBOARD 'ADS'

They Mar the Scenery, Say Home Office Authorities

Tokio, August 25.—Following upon the heels of the announcement of the Japan Tourist Bureau that "un-English" signs should be changed in Tokio, the Home Office came forward yesterday with the decision that billboards and other forms of outdoor advertising should be subjected to a stirct restriction.

The outdoor advertising is becoming worse and worse, say the officials of the Home Office, and greatly injures the views at many places noted for beautiful scenery. Local authorities in all parts of the country will be instructed to prevent injurious outdoor advertising.

Several years ago the Government issued rules which aimed to control the display of various products or lines of trade, but they soon ceased to be enforced.

For those Hot Scones
USE
"ROYAL" Baking Powder
Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.,
SHANGHAI

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital.....£1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
F. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichary	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
For France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Governor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienna, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Band, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen) c-A	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes:

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Taels current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday. 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,603,666)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

3 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4493

Chartered By The Central Government, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head office: Peking

Authorized Capital .. $20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital .. 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000..00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London, National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNT kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Tales at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
Yushu Chin, Sub-Manager.
March 13, 1915.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,628,988.77
U.S. $6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager
IA Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital.... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ...H. $32,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager

SWISS IN PREDICAMENT

New York, August 18.—As a result of the threat from Germany that unless Switzerland permits exportation to Germany of cotton, flour and food provisions which the German agents gathered in Switzerland, Germany would not supply Switzerland with iron and coal, the Swiss Government sent its representatives to Italy in order to negotiate with the French authorities concerning the best method to deal with it. But no satisfactory solution was arrived at and Switzerland was in a predicament.

Germany, however, demanded that the question be settled at once. So it was arranged that the German and the Swiss agents should hold a conference on the matter. But Switzerland, which is now sandwiched between the two sides of the war, is in a very, very difficult position.

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for August 31st

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

First appearance of
GORHAM AND PHILLIPS
(Direct from America)
"DANCING THE LIGHT FANTASTIC"
In Leg-mania, Whirlwind and Acrobatic Dances and singing their Own Original Songs.

"THE MYSTERIES OF THE GRAND HOTEL"
A Series of Twelve Sensational Photo-Plays,
TONIGHT
Showing 7th and 8th Series, entitled:
"THE FALSE CLUE"
and
"WHEN THIEVES FALL OUT"

"PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE"
Depicting latest events of intere

"BY A DOG BETRAYED"
A humorous Comedy

"A BRAND NEW HERO"
Keystone Comedy.

"WIFFLES AND HIS TWO TYPISTS"
A mirth-provoking Comedy by M. Prince.

Remember that there is a big

Reward of $500

for you, if you attend the performance at the

VICTORIA THEATRE

To-morrow, September 1

Special Attraction
(Watch To-morrow's paper)
First appearance of the popular
Ragtime Singers and Dancers
KITTY RAYNER
and
MABELLE

Bumper Programme
No advance in prices

OLYMPIC THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME
For 31st August, 1916
SHOWING
The Feature Film
"CAPTAIN SWIFT"
THREE PART DRAMA
and
OTHER NEW COMEDIES

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 31st August

"ANCIENT GREECE"
Interesting

"THE WIDOW OF RICKEY O'NEAL"
Comedy

"THE HUMAN CHAIN"
Hazards of Helen Series

"BILLY'S RIOT"
Sterling Comedy

"THE BROKEN COIN"
17th Episode Two Parts

NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC

"SHAVED IN MEXICO"
L'ko Comedy

St. George's Gardens

Bubbling Well

Open-Air Cinema Theatre
Every evening 9.15 p.m.

August 31st
THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE
Episodes 20, 21 and 22

For reservation of boxes or seats
Telephone WEST 302

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For four days commencing with the 28th August, 1916.

"THE STOLEN MASTERPIECE"
Lady detective drama, in 3 parts

"THE WILD WEST CIRCUS"
Or Cowboys' Sports
Real scene from a great circus, in 2 parts

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
"HIS PREHISTORIC PAST"
Double Reel

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 3	..	New York via Panama	Toyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 6	5.00*	Seattle etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 8	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 9	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S.Co.
" 11	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 13	..	New York via Panama	Tokiwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 15	D.L.	New York via Panama	Eurymachus	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	P.M.	Seattle Tacoma	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 20		San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.
" 25	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 24	noon	Seattle, Wash	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct 5	..	Seattle, Vancouver etc.	Henrik Ibsen	Br.	Forbes & Co
" 6	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 7	3.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 9	noon	Seattle Wash	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov 4	5.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug 31	11.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 31	noon	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 1	3.00	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 2	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Porthos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 2	1.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 5	4.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Haknai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 8	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 9	A M.	Moji, Kobe	Namur	Br.	P. & O.
" 11	P.M.	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Oct 7	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug 31	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
Sept 3	10.00*	Marseilles etc.	Armand Behic	Fr	Cie M. M.
" 3	1.00	London via Cape	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 3	P.M.	Marseilles, London etc,	Greenstrae	Br.	Glen Line
" 4	D.L.	London via Cape	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
" 4	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
" 5	P.M.	Genoa, London via Suez	Chengyle	Br.	Glen Line
" 7	..	London	Toyohashi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 9	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenlogan	Br.	Glen Line
" 12	..	London	Pembrokeshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 13	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	1.00	London via Cape	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Knight Companion	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	9.00*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Namur	Br.	P. & O.
Oct 1	D.L.	London via Cape	Kitanomaru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 2	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Sardinia	Br.	P. & O.
" 4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Alcinous	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenartney	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug 31	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong	Shantung	Brl.	B. & S.
Sept 1	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 1	A.M.	Foochow	Hasan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 1	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chiyuen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 2	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Woosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 3	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 6	P.M.	Hongkong	Pesuta maru	Jap	A. T. Co.
" 7	A.M.	Tuhao, Formosa	Joshin maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 9	2.00*	Hongkong	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov 1	5.00	Hongkong	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug 31	D.L.	Antung	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
" 31	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Sept 1	0.30	Tsingtao and Dairy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 1	3.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 1	12.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 1	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 2	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
" 3	D.L.	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
" 3	D.L.	Haichow, Iching	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
" 4	A.M.	Tientsin, Tsingtao & Dairy	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 5	3.30	Dairy direct	Sukaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 5	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 7	P.M.	Vladivostock direct	Glenartney	Br.	Glen Line
" 15	A.M.	Tientsin, Tsingtao & Dairy	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

" 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 31	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept 1	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
" 1	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 2	M.N.	do	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
" 2	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 3	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 4	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.S.N. Co.
" 4	M.M.	do	Takee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 5	M.N.	do	Kongyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 5	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 5	M.N.	do	Tungsing	Br.	B. & S.
" 6	M.N.	do	Tsuki maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 6	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 6	M.N.	do	Nganbin	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Aug 30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNOW
Aug 30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
Aug 30	Hongkong	Chiyuen	2111	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 30	Hongkong	Yingchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 30	Japan	Yawata maru	2159	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Aug 30	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	1356	Jap.	R. V. F.	9 p
Aug 30	Hankow	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 30	Hongkong	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 30	Chefoo	Kingsing	1983	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 30	Chefoo	Kitano maru		Jap.	N. Y. K.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 30	Hankow etc.	Changon	1230	Br.	Geddes & Co.
" 30	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	681	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 30	Hankow etc.	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 30	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	1205	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 30	Takao, Formosa via Foochow	Keelung maru	1035	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 30	Swatow	Wenchow	565	Br.	B. & S.
" 30	Dairen	Banseigen maru	496	Jap.	Suzu 1
" 30	Chinwangtao	Atsuta maru	1847	Jap.	K. M. A.
" 30	Chefoo, Newchwang	Hsinchang	1258	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co
" 30	Tsingtao	Ono maru	1034	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 30	Haichow	Hangchow	999	Br.	B. & S.
" 30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	N.S.N. Co.
" 30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	B. & S.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
S II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	562	Day
P 4 O B I	Aug 24	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	298	Fewel

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London		
Agapenor		
Atreus	Aug.	2
Atsuta Maru	Aug.	16
Carmarthenshire	June	
City of Lincoln	June	2
City of Vienna	June	17
Eurybates	June	24
Hitachi Maru	Aug.	20
Kamo Maru	June	4
Katori Maru	June	18
Kashima Maru	July	2
Lycaon	June	9
Mishima Maru	July	16
Ningchow	May	27
Priam	July	18
Somali	Aug.	11
Suwa Maru	July	30
Tydeus	June	29
For Marseilles, etc.		
Atlantique	July	19
Athos	Aug.	25
Polynesien	Aug.	5
For Bombay		
Nankin**	July	24
Nore**	Aug.	21
Novara**	Aug.	7
For Rotterdam		
Nippon	July	17
For Vancouver, etc.		
Bessie Dollar	Aug.	6
Canada Maru	Aug.	28
Chosen Maru	Aug.	25
Empress of Asia	Aug.	11
Itsukushima Maru	June	20
Kamakura Maru	Aug.	13
Mexico Maru	Aug	2
Nanking Maru	July	11
Shidzuoka Maru	July	24
For New York		
Bolton Castle	Aug.	30
City of Naple	Aug.	24
Muncaster Castle	July	29
St. Bede	June	28
Toyooka Maru	July	11
Wakasa Maru	Aug.	24
For San Francisco, etc.		
Alvarado	July	19
Asia Maru	July	17
Hazel Dollar	June	27
L. Luckenbach	July	27
Maricopa	Aug.	1
Shinyo Maru	Aug.	
Tenyo Maru	July	24
Yucatan	Aug.	21

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
FROM LONDON, ETC.		
Fushimi Maru	July 15	Sept. 5
Glenartney	June 17	Sept. 3
Hirano Maru	July 29	Sept 19
Kaga Maru	Aug. 12	Oct. 3
Namur**	July 22	Sept. 1
Nore**	Sept. 1	Oct. 1
Novara	Aug. 18	Sept. 28
Sardinia**	Aug. 5	Sept. 14
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Empress of Japan	Aug. 24	Sept. 12
Empress of Russia	Aug. 10	Sept. 9
Empress of Asia	Sept. 7	Sept. 25
Tacoma Maru	July 27	Aug. 30
FROM NEW YORK		
Egremont Castle	July 16	Sept 5
Eurymedon		Oct 15
St. Patrick	June 29	Sept. 5
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Ecuador	Aug. 1	Sept. 10
Mexico Maru	Sept. 7	Oct. 3
Strathardle		Sept. 10
Persia Maru	Aug. 12	Sept. 14
Tenyo Maru	Aug. 26	Sept. 18
FROM MARSEILLES		
Paul Lecat	Aug. 6	Sept 11
Porthos	July 23	Sept 2
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Chile		Sept. 15
Panama		Aug. 30
FROM CALCUTTA		
Shirala	Aug. 4	Sept 3
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
New Sweden	Aug. 2	Oct. 5
FROM LIVERPOOL		
Ajax		Oct. 7
Alcinous	June 24	Sept. 8
Demodocus	June 20	Sept. 9
Glaucus	July 22	Sept. 22
Lycaon		Oct. 24
Machaon	June 30	Sept. 10
Ningchow		Oct. 29
Neleus	July 29	Sept 29
Oanfa		Oct. 17
Pathan	July 16	Sept. 2
Perseus	July 13	Sept. 15
Prostesilaus	June 16	Sept. 10
Pyrrhus		Oct. 12
Teiresias	July 7	Sept. 16

* Due date is approximate.

**Transhipment from Colombo.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, the 2nd September at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Chiyuen, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will leave on Wednesday, September 6. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. MacKeneon, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping September 3. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 11.30 a.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

29.—The depression of the central provinces crosses Kiangse. Rain on the coasts of the Yellow Sea and in the mean Yangtsze Valley. Cloudy but rather fine hot weather in our regions.

30.—Overcast, gloomy weather. Intermittent showers at about 6h. ¼, 7h. ¾. Wind Veering from S.E. to S.W.

Meteorological Readings

Wednesday, August 30, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	8 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm.	751.31	752.65
" " inches	29.58	29.63
Variation mm. for 24 h	-2.63	-2.33
Variation mm. for 12 h	-1.68	-0.86
Wind: Direction	ssw	wsw
Wind: Miles per hour	22	16
Wind: Miles	13.7	9.9
Temperature: Cen	25°2	29°3
Temperature: Fahr	77.4	84.7
Humidity: co	93	80
Nimbus Cloud: 0-10	1	10
Rainfall mm	—	0.2
Rainfall inches	—	0.01

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YW&W
Aug 28	Dalny	Agapenor	4800	Br.	B. & S.	B V
Aug 29	Japan	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 28	Hollo	Bolton Castle	3498	Br.	Dodwell	BVI
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
Aug 29	Port Arthur	Chosen maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Aug 29	Antung	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Aug 28	Chefoo	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Aug 24	Japan	Glengyle	5898	Br.	Glen Line	B IV
Aug 28	Hongkong	Glenstrae	3054	Br.	Glen Line	CMLW
Aug 28	Antung	Hakushin maru	827	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Aug 29	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. & Co	HYPW
Aug 29	Pecchow	Haean	837	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 28	Japan	Justin	1779	Am.	B. A. T.	PWW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Aug 21	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 26	Hongkong	Knight Companion	4625	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
Aug 28	Japan	Kumano maru	3154	Jap.	N.K.K.	WSW
Aug 28	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Aug 29	Swatow	Kansu	1143	Br.	B. & S.	OWSE
Aug 29	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Aug 29	Amoy	Kashing	1143	Br.	B. & S.	CKPW
Aug 13	Hankow	Menhua	366	Br.	J. M. & Co.	O.N.W.
Aug 26	Hankow	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.	CNOW
July 14	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Aug 13	Hankow	Nanyangmaru	1968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Stirling	1849	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Aug 17	Chinwangtao	Shikoo	1076	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Aug 28	Hongkong	Shuntung	1568	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 28	Hankow	Siangyang maru	2235	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Aug 29	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	8 p
Aug 28	Japan	Tamon maru	1499	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Aug 28	Hankow	Taitung	1832	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Aug 29	Japan	Ural	1294	Rus.	R. V. F.	10 p
Aug 28	Japan	Wakasa maru	3677	Jap.	N. Y. K.	BXII
Aug 29	Chinwangtao	Yei maru	1717	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

Have Regular Sailings to

CHINWANGTAO TWICE WEEKLY

and to

TIENTSIN DIRECT

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Agent,

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

1, Jinkee Road Telephone 319

(Tickets Interchangeable With All Local Companies)

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days Shanghai to Montreal 19 days

Shanghai to Chicago 18 days Shanghai to New York 19½ days

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA

16,850 tons gross register, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change)

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 8 Sept.
Monteagle.....11 Sep.
Empress of Japan.....23 Sept.
EMPRESS OF ASIA....6 Oct.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA..3 Nov.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

Monteagle.....11 Nov.
Empress of Japan.....18 Nov.
EMPRESS OF ASIA.. 1 Dec.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 29 "

Calling at Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Monteagle calls Moji instead Nagasaki

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept.

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.

Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.

Tel. No. 1668. hanghai.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "TENYO MARU" 22,000 tons Oct. 7
" "SHINYO MARU" 22,000 tons Nov. 4
" "TENYO MARU" 22,000 tons Dec. 23

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "PERSIA MARU" 9,000 tons Sept. 25
" "NIPPON MARU" 11,000 tons Oct. 14
" "PERSIA MARU" 9,000 tons Dec. 13

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S. "TENYO MARU" 22,000 tons Sept. 16
" "SHINYO MARU" 22,000 tons Oct. 14
" "TENYO MARU" 22,000 tons Dec. 3

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shnghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*

Telephone No. 3229. 33, Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

SEPT. 8. NOV. 14. JAN. 21

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE

REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

NOV. 1. JAN. 8

G. J. PETROCELLI. FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.

'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

GERMANY DEPRESSED, LONDON REPORTS SAY

Gloom in Empire Growing—Conservative Urges Retention of Belgium

London, August 23.—Herr Hildebrandt, leader of the German Conservatives, has delivered a speech at Frankfurt-on-Main, in which he criticized the foreign policy of Germany, and then dwelt on the peace question. He declared that the German Government committed a serious blunder in that it abandoned its policy of maintaining close relations with Russia, and, ignoring the existence of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, planned to become the ruler of Europe single-handed. Such a policy practically isolated Germany from the other Powers.

Turning to the peace question, he stated that Germany has no territorial ambitions, but that Belgium and the Baltic regions had hitherto been regarded by England and Russia as a buffer State against German aggression, but the existence of such a zone should be prohibited. The National Liberals in Germany are opposed to territorial aggrandisement, but would not hesitate to give their consent to the maintenance of territories which are deemed necessary from a military standpoint. He concluded his remarks by stating that, judging from Mr. Asquith's announcement in Parliament regarding the peace question, there is no immediate hope of the war being speedily brought to a close.

Gloom Spreading

London, August 23.—Gloom and depression is spreading throughout Germany, and the situation is assuming a dangerous aspect, according to advices received in London. It is reported that last week in Munich, the capital of Bavaria, 180 persons, mostly women, committed suicide.

One pathetic case was that of a mother of three children, who shot herself with a revolver in front of a munitions factory. On her chest she had hung a cardboard placard, bearing the words: "Your Majesty, take care of my children. I no longer have that power."

In Berlin last Sunday thirty-two children were left in the streets of the city by their parents, who, presumably, are unable to take care of them. Along the River Rhine more than 200 children have been left by their parents and are now being taken care of by the police.—*Nichi Nichi.*

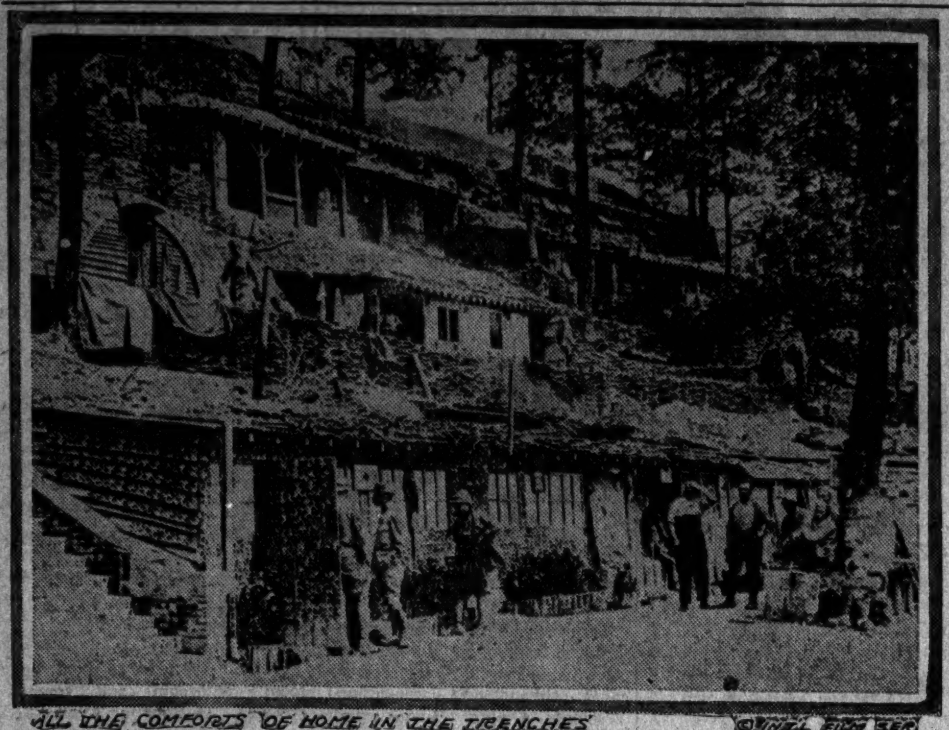
KITCHENER MEMORIAL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 29.—Prince Alexander of Teck appeals for funds on behalf of the Imperial Service College at Windsor for the sons and other descendants of British officers and civil servants. It is intended to raise a fund of £100,000 in memory of Lord Kitchener and to change the name of the college to Kitchener College.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

Comfortable Houses Built on Hillside on Western Front



ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME IN THE TRENCHES (OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH)

An official photograph from the British Western front showing some of the "palatial" abodes built by the men during the twenty odd months spent in the trenches.

Many of the hillsides in the region where the present fighting is most furious are dotted here and there as in this case with really comfortable houses built by the men. Steps lead to the various elevated terraces.

Music Next Week

The public performances by the Band, next week, will, weather permitting, be as follows:—

Monday, Sept. 4, 9.00 p.m.—Public Garden.
Tuesday, Sept. 5, 9.00 p.m.—Hongkew Recreation Ground.
Wednesday, Sept. 6, 5.30 p.m.—Public Garden.
Thursday, Sept. 7, 9.00 p.m.—Public Garden.
Friday, Sept. 8, 5.30 p.m.—Hongkew Recreation Ground.
Saturday, Sept. 9, 4.30 p.m.—Public Recreation Ground.
Saturday, Sept. 9, 9.00 p.m.—Public Garden.

390 CASES OF CHOLERA NOTED AT NAGASAKI

Tokio, August 24.—Another suspected cholera case was reported at Omori yesterday. The latest patient, a fisherman, has been isolated with nine members of his family.

The number of cases at Nagasaki had reached 390 yesterday morning, 102 are reported from Osaka and four new victims have been added to the list at Kobe.

When the Osaka Shosen Kaisha liner Iwami Maru touched at the port of Tadotsu, in Shikoku, Tuesday, one member of her crew was discovered to be suffering from the plague.

Word was received at Yokohama yesterday that the authorities at Shanghai have declared Japanese ports to be cholera infested. Beginning with the Omi Maru, which left Nagasaki for Shanghai Monday, all boats sailing from Japan will be required to undergo a rigid quarantine inspection by the officials in the Chinese city.

It has been reported that after she left Shanghai for London August 16, a case was discovered on board the Atsuta Maru.

No new cases have been reported at Yokohama in the last three days, but the authorities continue to take strict precautionary measures. The police have instructed all hotel proprietors to immediately report the presence of any guests from Nagasaki.

Commercial Delegates Want Likin Abolished

Suggestion from National Union at Peking Handed On to Committee

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, August 30.—The proposal about the abolishment of likin in all parts of the country, made at yesterday's meeting of the United Chinese Chambers of Commerce in Peking, has been submitted to a Committee.

The passing of the bill concerning the confirmation of the Cabinet by the Lower House has been postponed until Friday, owing to the secret meeting which is to be held today about the Chengchiatung incident, in the presence of Tuan Chi-jui, the Premier.

According to the Peking Jih-pao, Japanese circles are showing much uneasiness about the fact that the regulation of the Grand Canal will be carried out with American capital amounting to three million Dollars Gold. The work will be started in the near future.

Businessmen Oppose Likin

The Congress of the National Union of Chambers of Commerce held its first meeting at the premises of the Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce in Peking on 26th inst. In addition to the delegates specially appointed by the different Ministries to attend the meeting, there were present seventy-two members representing the Chambers of eighteen provinces. As the meeting was an inaugural one, it was observed with due formalities. Before the members took their seats, the ceremony of saluting the national flag was performed.

After the Chairman called the meeting to order, Mr. Sun Hung-yi, the Minister of Interior, delivered an address, in the course of which he stated that the financial salvation of the country could only be compassed by the development of the country's commerce. A number of speeches were also delivered by Government delegates and members of the Union. The most interesting speech was by Mr. Wang Wen-tien on the question of the abolition of likin and the increase of the customs duties. It is understood that the most important question to be discussed at the present Congress is the abolition of Likin. Some steps will be taken to petition the Government when the Congress approves the resolution on the subject.—*Peking Gazette.*

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Shansi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Weihaiwei for Shanghai at 10 p.m. on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wosang left Foochow for Shanghai at 9 a.m. on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Yusang left Swatow for Shanghai at 6 a.m. on Tuesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Chefoo for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Agamemnon left Kuchinotzu for Shanghai at 5 p.m. on Tuesday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru, with passengers and mails from Europe, left Dalny for Shanghai on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive at the S.M.R. Co.'s Whangpoo Wharf about 7 a.m. today. Passengers will arrive by the tender which is expected to reach the Customs jetty about half an hour after the Steamer's arrival at the Wharf. This steamer will be despatched for Dalny and Tsingtao on Friday, September 1 at 12.30 p.m.

Passengers Arrived

Per R. V. F. s.s. Simbirsk from Vladivostock:—Mr. Muhre, Mrs. Widler, Mrs. Bebenko, Mr. Pauckting, Mr. and Mrs. Grunberg. From Karatsu:—Mr. and Mrs. Vincent, Mr. P. Kirsulu, Mr. H. C. Pelling, Mr. M. Brodie, Mr. J. Birnie, Mr. A. Braid, Miss King, Mr. Musicant, Mrs. Musicant, Mr. and Mrs. M. Well, Mrs. H. Finkelstein, Mrs. L. Marco, Misses. S. And, A. Finkelstein, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Avis, Mrs. C. Mogville and child, Mrs. J. Ross Young and child, Mr. Pedersen and child, Mrs. Martin and child, Mr. Bucher, Mr. and Mrs. Phillipps and child, Mr. and Mrs. Landers, Mr. Milner, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Mr. L. J. Morris and J. D. A. Mackernion, Mr. Frank White, Mr. and Mrs. B. Pandre, Mrs. Wigton, Misses Coats and Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and 3 children.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano Maru from Japan:—Mr. M. J. Quist, Mrs. Shwartzman, Mr. G. T. Lloyd, Mr. C. D. Smith, Miss M. A. Aaye, Mrs. M. Gingnard, Mrs. G. Schroter, Mrs. N. Rober and 3 children, Mr. C. W. Beswick, Mrs. S. M. G. Lopes, Miss C. Ryan, Miss M. Smith, Mr. H. E. Smith, Mr. W. J. Rattey, Mrs. A. L. Wright, Mr. E. Hunsley, Miss R. Hunsley, Miss A. Hunsley, Mr. and Mrs. R. Peirce, Miss E. L. Grourutt, Mr. J. B. Lendrum, Mrs. M. Luzzena, Mrs. R. Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wietz, Rev. Father M. Porez, Mr. and Mrs. Howard and child. Mr. L. Lynch, Mrs. J. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Mactaggart and child, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Gardner and child, Mrs. C. W. Alexander, Mr. F. E. Rosser, Master F. S. Rosser, Mr. and Mrs. C. Price, Mr. and Mrs. U. Spalinger, Mrs. F. Laing and 3 children, Mrs. C. E. Saunders, Mrs. C. E. Couling, Mrs. E. Figareids. Mrs. M. E. Hinton, Miss V. M. Hinton, Mr. A. Lapez.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dupuy, Miss M. W. Yod, Mr. A. Buchanan, Mr. G. H. Buttersfield, Mr. T. Blanco and Mr. Wong Muting.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow:—Miss Gorge, Miss Deyho, Mr. and Mrs. Lowe and Mr. and Mrs. Ackhurst.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. and Mrs. Brewer.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Miss M. R. Ferguson.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinming from Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. Power, Misses Dierks(2), Miss Ma, Mr. N. C. Woldridge, Mr. Mrs. and Miss MacGillerron and Mrs. W. Malcolm and 3 children.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru from Japan:—Mr. G. E. Marshall, Mr. G. E. Marshall, Miss M. Arthur, Mr. L. C. Healey, Mr. E. J. Chapburn, Mr. I. S. Law, Mrs. C. I. Davenport, Mr. C. I. Davenport, Mrs. Ceresa Ros. and 4 children, Mr. J. B. Audigier, Mrs. S. Audigier, Mr. E. N. Fetherstonhough, Mrs. E. B. Reid, Miss E. Parker, Mr. E. V. Jones, Mrs. E. V. Jones, Mrs. M. W. Struthers, Dr. E. B. Struthers, Mr. A. S. Mossop, Mr. E. Payne, Mr. D. T. Keogh, Mrs. L. F. G. West-cott and infant, Mrs. S. A. Sayer and child, Mr. A. L. Ilbert, Mrs. J. Hamon, Miss. T. M. Valentine, Mr. E. J. Edwards, Mr. H. E. Jones, Mr. R. C. Young, Mr. E. H. Taylor, Mrs. E. H. Taylor, Mr. C. Fuxman.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Luchow for Hongkong:—Dr. and Mrs. Digby and child, Mrs. Eager and child, Mrs. Cochrane, Messrs. R. S. Pike and Polonetzky.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking for Weihaiwei:—Mrs. D. Macdonald and children, Messrs. W. A. C. Platt and C. S. Taylor. For Chefoo:—Mrs. and (3) Misses Moosa and child, Mrs. Edwards and child, and (2) Misses Kermani. For Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson.

CHEW WRIGLEY'S
SPEARMINT
Aids Digestion
Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.
Shanghai

FOR
Cut Flowers
Floral Baskets
Wreaths
and any other kinds of floral arrangements see
The Shanghai Flora
Florists and Nurserymen
88 Szechuen Road
opposite
Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.
next to Venturi's
Tel. 2710

"KOFA"
DISINFECTING FLUID
4 times stronger than Carbolic Acid
½ gallon $ 1.00
1 gallon $ 1.80
Special price for wholesale orders. For Export in Iron drums, if required.
VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
SHANGHAI

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45
Wed. Sund. 102	Wed. Friday 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
9.35	2.30	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	23.40	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	19.10		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	7.10	1.25
4.55	19.20	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	6.50	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	19.28		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	6.40	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.42	16.30	93	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.39	15.23
15.12	19.32	149	dep. Taehow	dep.	9.17	12.18
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7		221				8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	12.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3.50	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.03	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Linchang	dep.	22.00	10.02
17.46	9.02		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.36	7.40
		421				10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	682	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50
Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
7.00	7.00		dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
		193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsinanfu Branch Line				Linchang-Tsochuang Branch Line			
8.45	14.08	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Linchang	arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.08	arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, June, 1916. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 1 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.25		9.00	10.20	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Hangkow	8.08		9.51	10.58	1.38	4.08	6.09	
Kunshan	8.58		10.39	11.52		4.54	7.02	A.M.
SOOCHOW ..arr.	9.40		11.24	12.43	2.37	5.40	8.05	1.00
..dep.	9.50		11.44		2.55	5.50		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.58		3.57	7.03		2.09
..dep.	10.50		1.03		3.57	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
..dep.	11.50	6.30	2.15		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.18			4.11
..dep.	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			4.21
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.32	4.14		6.01			5.14
..dep.	1.33	8.42	4.34		6.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.30			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.55

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 1 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.								
NANKING .. ..arr.	7.30			1.35	1.30		1.50	11.00
..dep.	8.00			10.33	2.37		3.40	A.M. 0.40
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.33	2.47		3.50	1.00
..dep.	9.07			11.54	3.38		6.33	
TANYANG .. arr.	9.48			11.57	3.51		6.53	
..dep.	9.49			12.48	4.09		8.00	2.38
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47		7.15	1.06	4.19			3.16
..dep.	10.57			1.16	4.29			4.11
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.21
..dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.22	3.42	6.04		2.60	5.14
..dep.	12.57	7.55	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.60		5.24
Kunshan	1.58	8.56	10.40	4.56		3.35		
Nanziang	2.20	9.20	11.00	5.20		3.55		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.50	9.50	11.35	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai to Woosung—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	12.10	14.50	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	12.37	15.17	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.25	16.45	18.45	20.15	arr.22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.30	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.05	15.20	17.25	18.00	20.20
KIANGWAN	6.51	7.51	10.16	12.38	14.11	15.41	17.36	18.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10.47	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	18.35	21.05

LIGHT TYPE A.M. DARK TYPE P.M.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed	4 Fast	6 Slow	8 Coolie Goods	10 Express	12 Local Mixed
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		6.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.39	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.59	12.31	2.59	5.58	
Chang Ae	9.32	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed	3 Fast	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Express	11 Local Mixed
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.55	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.35
Chang Ae		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.42	5.48
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.27
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.09	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.28
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.36	3.37	5.01	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.28	6.07	6.50	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14	16	18	20	22	24
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.25
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.21				3.50	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	9.46				4.15	

STATIONS	13	15	17	19	21	23
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.06	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

Will sell within thier salesroom at
135, 186a Szechuen Road
On Saturday, 2nd of Sept.
at 10 a.m.

All Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Bedroom Suite, Dining Room Suites, Drawing Room Suites, Wardrobes, Wash Stands, Cloth Stands, Sofas, Arm Chairs, Screens, Roll Top Desks, Office Chairs, Office Files, Book Cases, Double and Single Beds, Ice Chests, Teapoys, Dining Tables and Chairs, Center Tables and a Lot of Sundries also

1 Oliver Typewriter No. 10 (new)
1 Kodak complete
1 Robinson's Gramaphone and 40 Records

— BILL SMITH —

Bill Smith met a centipede once in the street.

Which explored poor old Bill with ninety-eight feet.

Bill since speaks quite feelingly: says: "Never fear!

"I've drank nothing since then but 'Elephant Beer.'"

"ELEPHANT HEAD" PILSENER
IS PURE

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

For that Cocktail!
GETZBEST
OLIVES
Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.
SHANGHAI

Horns! Horns!! Horns!!!

Call and inspect our new stock of motor car horns, just received from America. A horn for any and every make of car—electric horns, bulb horns or hand horns—brass, japanned or nickel-plated. Get a horn for that car.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

40 Bubbling Well Road, Phone West 1234.

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

SMOKE

MEDIUM $3.75 per 100
SMALL $3.50 per 100
LARGE $4.00 per 100
OTHELLO $3.00 per 100

HADJIYANNI'S "EGYPTAIN" CIGARETTES

On Sale By
CHINA TRADING CO.
12 Nanking Road
Tebaqueria Filipina.

Shanghai Rowing Club

THE eleventh annual Swimming Gala and Aquatic Sports will be held in the Club's Bath on Friday, 8th and Saturday, 9th September, commencing at 9.15 p.m.

Programme

Friday, 8th September—One length handicap, 100 yards Club Championship, Life Saving Race, Naval Race, Ladies' & Boys' Diving, Two lengths handicap, Throwing Polo Ball (Shanghai Championship), Two lengths Boys' handicap, 880 yards (Snanghai Championship), Spring Board Diving, Mixed Team Race, Water Polo—Jiangdaws vs. Club.

Saturday, 9th September—Obstacle Race, Long Plunge handicap, One length Boys' Race, 100 yards (Shanghai Championship), Graceful Diving, Two lengths Breast Stroke, One length Ladies' Race, Team Race—S. R. C. vs. S. I. S. C., Blindfold Race, 220 yards Handicap, Greasy Pole Competition, Water Polo—S. R. C. vs. S. I. S. C. for Hongkong Cup.

Tickets, $1.00 each night, may be obtained from H. N. Olsen, 22 Museum Road; N. C. Brodie, 5 Kiukiang Road.

50% of net proceeds will be given to the War Funds.

Shanghai Amateur Swimming Association

Entries for the 100 yards, 880 yards, and Throwing Polo Ball Championships, to be held at the Rowing Club's Gala on the 8th and 9th September will be received by the undersigned up to 5 p.m., on Monday, 4th September.

Entrance Fee $1.00 for each event.

H. N. OLSEN.
22 Museum Road.
10846

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.

Telephone 3482 9408

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Flat with bathroom attached, facing the Park. Nice room facing South, with full board, and all comforts at very moderate terms.

Telephone 1946.

TO LET, very large room, small room, bathroom and verandah attached. 45 Bubbling Well Road.
10840 S 14

TO LET, with board, nicely furnished room with bathroom, facing south, English family, 31 Boone Road.
10835 A 31

TO LET, In Avenue Joffre. (private German family) Large and airy room with veranda balcony and bathroom attached, also use of telephone. Suitable for married couple or bachelors—with or without board. Apply to Box 237, THE CHINA PRESS.
10793 A 31

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, competent lady stenographer for lawyer's office. Reply, stating salary expected, to Box 266, THE CHINA PRESS.
10841

WANTED at once by Japanese cotton merchant, experienced Portuguese or Eurasian business man or lady. Knowledge of Japanese preferred. Good pay. Apply, with references, to Box 263, THE CHINA PRESS.
10482 S 2

WANTED, Portuguese or Eurasian sales girl for ladies' outfitting store, must have some experience. Apply to Box 265, THE CHINA PRESS.
10839 S 1

WANTED, for Hongkong, an English nurse or nursery-governess for one little girl. Apply "D," care of THE CHINA PRESS.
10610 A 17 T.F.

WANTED, experienced neutral nursery governess for two children of two years and six months. State terms and send copy of recommendations to OUTPORT YUNNAN, c/o THE CHINA PRESS.
10702

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED American accountant desires employment in Shanghai. Thoroughly familiar with Shanghai currency. Good references. Address to Box 264, THE CHINA PRESS.
10838 A 31

YOUNG MAN (American) with seven years business experience, at present employed, desires change for betterment. Knowledge of bookkeeping, shipping, import and export. Speaks three Chinese dialects. Apply to Box 268, THE CHINA PRESS.
10845 S 2

POSITION as typist and general office assistant wanted by an experienced young lady. Also acquainted with filing. Apply to Box 258, THE CHINA PRESS.
10827 S 2

WANTED, situation by a well-educated Chinese, who is conversant with translation, interpreting, typewriting and general office routine, writes a good hand and is quick at figures; no objection to outports. Apply to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS.
10830 A 31

WORK after office hours wanted by Britisher, ten years local experience in accounts, fire insurance and imports. Small remuneration accepted. Apply to Box 260, THE CHINA PRESS.
10829 S 2

YOUNG lady typist of several years office experience desires position. Address, Box No. 255, THE CHINA PRESS.
10823-S 2

CLERKSHIP wanted by a young Chinese, having three years' experience in bookkeeping, typewriting, general office work. Salary no object. Apply K516 Boone Road.
10821 A 31

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godownkeeper, storekeeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, after Sept. 15th, furnished or unfurnished flat or house, by American couple; no children. Apply to Box 232, THE CHINA PRESS.
10782 T. F.

WANTED: Furnished house, or apartments, of not less than five rooms, kitchen and servants' quarters. French-town or Western district. Reply, with particulars as to terms, etc., to Box 219, THE CHINA PRESS.
10762 T. F.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by gentlemen, in English speaking family (American preferred), room with board, in Western district or French concession. Apply to Box 267, THE CHINA PRESS.
10843 S 1

GERMAN gentleman desires comfortable room with private family (American preferred) in Western or French district. Please apply to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS.
10815

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2392.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

THE School will re-open on Wednesday, September 6, at 8.45 a.m.

Forms for the admission of new pupils may be obtained on application to the Headmaster, and should be presented by the new pupils themselves when attending at the School for examination and admission on Tuesday, September 5, between the hours of 9.30 and 11.30 a.m.

The attention of parents is directed to the following scale of monthly fees:—

Upper School:
For a day of 6 hours.....$12
Lower School:
For a day of 4½ hours.... 8
Kindergarten:
For a day of 3 hours..... 5
Extra Subjects:—
Piano $5
Shorthand 2

For a family of two children a reduction of 20 per cent and for one of three or more children a reduction of 33 1/3 per cent will be made.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, August 17, 1916.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2393.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

THE School will re-open on Wednesday, September 6, at 8.45 a.m.

Forms for the admission of new pupils may be obtained on application to the Headmistress, and should be presented by the new pupils themselves when attending at the School (28 Boone Road) for examination and admission on Tuesday, September 5, between the hours of 9.30 and 11.30 a.m.

The attention of parents is directed to the following scale of monthly fees:—

Upper School:
Children over 10 years....$12
Children under 10 years.. 8
Lower School 8
Kindergarten 5

For a family of two children a reduction of 20 per cent and for one of three or more children a reduction of 33 1/3 per cent will be made.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, August 17, 1916.
10740

$4.00 PER HOUR
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

International Recreation Club

Kiangwan Races

Mid-Autumn Festival

ENTRIES for all events close at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 5th September, 1916, at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application from the Club.

By Order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 30th August, 1916.
10847

NOTICE

WE have removed to our new premises No. 53 Bubbling Well Road from this date, August 1, 1916.

WONG ZUNG CHONG,
Tailor & Outfitter.
Former address, No. 422 Nanking Road.
10614

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for
The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—
66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.
Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Price very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

A1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 252
TRAIN SERVICE (194/26)

Commencing on September 1st, 1916, a NEW TIME TABLE comes in force on this line, which will from that date appear in the newspapers as customary.

The DAILY THROUGH MAIL TRAINS will be run in accordance with the following schedule:

DOWN TRAINS		UP TRAINS
1st day 8-35 dep	Peking	arr 19-50 2nd day
1st day 11-12 arr	Tientsin-Central	dep 17-00 2nd day
1st day 11-30 dep	TIENTSIN-EAST	arr 17-05 2nd day
1st day 12-00 dep	TIENTSIN-CENTRAL	arr 16-31 2nd day
2nd day 13-00 arr	PUKOW	dep 15-30 1st day
2nd day 14-20 dep	Nanking	arr 14-10 1st day
2nd day 21-20 arr	Shanghai	dep 7-55 1st day

Intending through passengers **from or to Peking are specially requested** to change trains at TIENTSIN-CENTRAL, not at Tientsin-East.

Special facilities are provided for the crossing of the Yangtsze River between Pukow and Nanking.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, August 25th, 1916.
10812

Special Low Prices!

6 qualities Indigo Wool Serge.
78 Patterns Suitings.
"Lennox" Silk Stockings.
W. B. 1916 Autumn Corsets.
Child's Cashmere ¾ Hose & Hose.

Also

Bed and Table Linen.
Bath, Face, Pantry and Glass Towels.
Blankets and Quilts.

H LL & Co.
Tel. 2240
129 North Soochow Road.
(2 doors from General Hospital)

UNFURNISHED ROOM, with bathroom attached, to let in Nanking Road. Apply to Box 230, THE CHINA PRESS.
A 31

Lost Government Bonds

DURING the uprising in Yenping City, Fukien, the following bonds disappeared:—12 bonds numbering 044044-044055, each for $100: 5 at $100 each, numbering 044033-044056; 2 at $10 each, No. 460221 and 460245; 7 at $100 each, Nos. 044040-044039; No. 020054 at $50; and 3 at $10 each, Nos. 460242-460244. The Fukien Government has been informed and asked to withhold payment of same. These bonds were issued during the third year of the Republic of China. This is to inform the public that these lost bonds are of no value.

Chai Feng-chi
10795

NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to advise that he has established himself as Consulting Civil Engineer, and is in a position to carry out the different classes of Civil Engineering Work, such as Mapping and laying out of Sites for Factories, Schools etc., preparing Plans, Specifications and Estimates for Factory Buildings and Godowns, for Wharves, Piers, Quays and Bundings, for Bridges and Roofs and for work relating to Railroad and Road Engineering, in Wood, Masonry, Plain and Reinforced Concrete and Steel.

Hans Berents.
Civil Engineer,
Member of Norwegian and American Engineering Societies.
13 Nanking Road.
10620

Removal Notice

W. Chin Tsiang & Co.
Founded in 1881
No. 11 Bubbing Well Road.
(Opposite the Race Course)

Removed from No. 421 Nanking Road, Shanghai. Silk and Embroidery Merchants. Specialities, Monograms, Initials, etc. Prices Moderate.
10685

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Six per cent Debentures (1909)

THE Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from 26th to 31st instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards,
F. J. BURRETT,
Honorary Acting Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.
24th August, 1916.
10773

The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on 24th August, 1916, it was decided to pay a first interim dividend of 10%, equal to Tls. 0.50, per share—on the Capital of the Company, on Tuesday the 5th day of September, 1916, to those shareholders on record on 4th of September, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th August to 4th September, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 24th August, 1916.
10792

HOUSES TO LET

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from September 1st. House will be decorated to suit tenants. Apply to F. J. Raven.
10834 T. F.

TO LET, 71 Broadway Terrace, four-roomed residence. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.
10808 S 1

HOUSES TO LET, 46 Rue Massenet; six large rooms, three bathrooms with flush closets, kitchen, servants' quarters, etc., gas, electrictity, tennis. 105 Ave. du Roi Albert; five large rooms, sewing room, tiled bathrooms and kitchen, electricity and gas, tennis. 11 Wayside Road; five large rooms, two bathrooms, etc. Apply China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.
10743

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.
10673 A 31

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICE TO LET, 49 Kiangse Road, one room from 1st September. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.
10807 T. F.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131 Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, cheap two-seater Runabout, preferably Humberette type. Apply to Box 270, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE Carriage (victoria) in excellent condition, no reasonable offer refused. Apply to Box 269, THE CHINA PRESS.
10848 S 5

WANTED TO BUY, a Junker and Ruh stove, same size as those used in Apollo Theatre. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.
10763 S 1